



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

1903

B 1,139,965

No. 851

State Charities Aid Association
OF NEW YORK

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

State Charities Aid Association

TO THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE STATE OF
NEW YORK.

November 1, 1903.

NEW YORK CITY:
UNITED QUARTERS PUBLISHERS.
No. 105 East 95th Street.



No. 88.

State Charities Aid Association
OF NEW YORK.

The State Charities Aid Association is supported wholly by voluntary contributions. To carry on its work efficiently, it requires a yearly income of at least \$15,000. Annual subscriptions and donations are solicited from persons interested in the objects of the Association.

In order to give the Association an assured income, an Endowment Fund, now amounting to about \$100,000, has been started. Contributions to this Fund are also solicited.

Checks should be made payable to the order of

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, *Treasurer*,
105 E. 22d St.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the "State Charities Aid Association," incorporated in the year 1880 under the laws of the State of New York, the sum of dollars to be used for the purposes of said Association.

NEW YORK :
UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING,
No. 105 East 22d Street.



No. 85.

State Charities Aid Association
OF NEW YORK.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

State Charities Aid Association

TO THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE STATE OF
NEW YORK.

November 1, 1903.

NEW YORK:
UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING,
No. 105 East 22d Street.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

| | <i>Page</i> |
|---|---------------------------------|
| List of Members : | |
| Officers and Board of Managers..... | iii |
| Standing Committees..... | iv |
| Executive Staff..... | v |
| Members of Central Association..... | v |
| Corresponding Members..... | ix |
| Representatives in other Organizations..... | x |
| Visitors to State Hospitals..... | x |
| Visitors to State Charitable Institutions..... | xi |
| County Visiting Committees..... | xii |
| Report of Board of Managers : | |
| Summary of work of past year..... | 1 |
| Legislation: | |
| Affecting State Charitable Institutions..... | 5 |
| Affecting the Sick..... | 9 |
| Affecting Children..... | 11 |
| Affecting New York City Departments..... | 14 |
| Reports of Standing Committees : | |
| Committee on Children : | |
| Dependent Children in New York City..... | 15 |
| The Association's work for Destitute Children : | |
| Placing-out and Supervision of Children in Families..... | 18 |
| Providing Situations in the Country for Destitute Mothers with Infants..... | 28 |
| Joint Committee on the Care of Motherless Infants..... | 36 |
| Newburgh Agency for Dependent Children..... | 41 |
| Columbia County Agency for Dependent Children..... | 47 |
| Summary of the Association's work for Destitute Children..... | 50 |
| Committee on Hospitals..... | 51 |
| County Visiting Committees..... | 52 |
| Sub-Committee on State Charitable Institutions..... | 91 |
| Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children..... | 95 |
| Newark State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women..... | 97 |
| Rome State Custodial Asylum..... | 100 |
| Craig Colony..... | 103 |
| Hudson House of Refuge for Women..... | 104 |
| Western House of Refuge for Women..... | 107 |
| New York State Reformatory for Women..... | 108 |
| Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children..... | 112 |
| Committee on the Insane..... | 112 |
| Committee on Pauper Delinquents..... | 113 |
| Committee on Finance..... | 115 |
| Reports of Branch Organizations : | |
| Hospital Book and Newspaper Society..... | 116 |
| Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured..... | 118 |
| Educational..... | 120 |
| Report of Treasurer..... | 122 |
| Auditors' Report..... | 126 |
| Subscriptions and Donations..... | 127 |
| Appendix A—Tabular Statement compiled from Reports of County Visiting Committees..... | 136 |
| Appendix B—Census of Department of Public Charities of New York City..... | 138 |
| Appendix C—Census of Institutions for Children, Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx..... | 139 |
| Appendix D—Members and Officers of the State Board of Charities..... | 140 |
| Appendix E—Additions to Library..... | 142 |
| Appendix F—Certificate of Incorporation of State Charities Aid Association..... | 145 |
| Appendix G—Right-of-Entrance Law, State Charities Aid Association..... | 146 |
| Appendix H—By-Laws of State Charities Aid Association..... | 149 |
| List of Publications of State Charities Aid Association..... | Third and fourth pages of Cover |

No. 85.

State Charities Aid Association OF NEW YORK.

UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING,
No. 105 E. 23d STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

OFFICERS.*

1903-1904.

PRESIDENT.
MR. GEORGE F. CANFIELD.

TREASURER.
MR. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.
MRS. WILLIAM B. RICE.
HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE.
MISS LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER.

LIBRARIAN.
MRS. HENRY OOTHOUT.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
MISS MARY VIDA CLARK.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

1903-1904.

Term Expires 1904.

MRS. TUNIS G. BERGEN.
MISS M. KATE BRICE.
MISS HELEN C. BUTLER.

MR. GEORGE F. CANFIELD.
HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE.
MR. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.
MISS ANNIE MORGAN.

Term Expires 1905.

DR. CHARLES HITCHCOCK.
MR. FRANCIS C. HUNTINGTON.
MR. CHARLES H. MARSHALL.

MR. JOHN A. McKIM.
MISS RUTH MORGAN.
MRS. HENRY OOTHOUT.
MRS. WILLIAM B. RICE.

Term Expires 1906.

MR. EUGENE A. PHILBIN.
MR. CARL SCHURZ.
MISS LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER.

MR. P. TECUMSEH SHERMAN.
MR. FELIX M. WARBURG.
DR. GEORGE G. WHEELOCK.
MRS. MARY HATCH WILLARD.

* Since the date of closing this report Mr. Homer Folks, late Commissioner of Public Charities of New York City, has resumed the position of Secretary of the Association.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Children.

Mrs. William B. Rice, *Chairman*.
 Mr. Francis C. Huntington, *Secretary*.
 Miss Helen C. Butler.
 Mr. George F. Canfield.
 Hon. Joseph H. Choate.
 Dr. A. Jacobi.
 Mrs. Henry Oothout.
 Mr. John B. Pine.

Sub-Committee on Placing-out and Supervision of Children in Families.

Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, *Chairman*.
 Miss Elizabeth W. Guy, *Secretary*.
 Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen.
 Miss Eleanor Boese.
 Miss M. Kate Brice.
 Mrs. Frederick L. Eldridge.
 Mrs. James W. Ellsworth.
 Mrs. F. D. Hitch.
 Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg.
 Miss Annie Morgan.
 Miss Ruth Morgan.
 Mrs. Henry Oothout.
 Mrs. Alexander Mercer Pell.
 Miss Florence M. Rhett.
 Mrs. William B. Rice.
 Miss Anna L. Ross.
 Mrs. Alfred Tuckerman.
 Miss Marie Winthrop.

Sub-Committee on Providing Situations for Mothers with Infants.

Mrs. Henry Oothout, *Chairman*.
 Miss Helen C. Butler, *Secretary and Treasurer*.
 Mrs. Edward Bell.
 Miss Edith Bryoe.
 Mrs. J. Milton Gitterman.
 Mrs. W. P. Hamilton.
 Mrs. August Heckscher.
 Miss E. R. Innes.
 Miss Annie B. Jennings.
 Mrs. William Kingsland.
 Miss Fanny Norris.
 Mrs. William B. Rice.

Miss Josephine Stevens.
 Mrs. John Seeley Ward, Jr.
 Mrs. F. W. Whitridge.

Joint Committee on the Care of Motherless Babies.

(State Charities Aid Association and New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.)

Mr. Howard Townsend, *Chairman*.
 Miss Mary Vida Clark, *Secretary*.
 Mr. James A. Scrymser, *Treasurer*.

Representing the S. C. A. A.:

Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen.
 Miss Annie B. Jennings.
 Mrs. Henry Oothout.
 Mrs. William B. Rice.
 Mr. James A. Scrymser.
 Miss Sarah Steward.
 Mrs. John Wells.
 Mrs. M. Orme Wilson.
 Miss Marie Winthrop.

Representing the A. I. C. P.:

Mr. Henry G. Barbey.
 Mr. Leonard E. Opdycke.
 Mr. Herbert Parsons.
 Mr. Percy B. Pyne.
 Mr. DeWitt J. Seligman.
 Mr. Howard Townsend.
 Mr. John Seely Ward, Jr.
 Mr. George W. Wickersham.
 Mr. Charles Wisner.

On Hospitals.

Dr. George G. Wheelock, *Chairman*.
 Mr. Alexander C. Proudfit, *Secretary*.
 Dr. R. H. Derby.
 Dr. Samuel Lloyd.
 Dr. W. Gilman Thompson.
 Mrs. John Wells.

Sub-Committee on State Charitable Institutions.

Mr. George F. Canfield, *Chairman*.
 Miss Mary Vida Clark, *Secretary*.
 Mr. John A. McKim.

Miss Annie Morgan.
Miss Ruth Morgan.
Mrs. William B. Rice.

On the Insane.

Mr. George F. Canfield, *Chairman*.
Miss Mary Vida Clark, *Secretary*.
Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler.
Prof. Charles F. Chandler.
Dr. Charles L. Dana.
Mr. Charles S. Fairchild.
Dr. Charles Hitchcock.
Mr. Francis C. Huntington.
Mrs. William B. Rice.

On Pauper-Delinquents.

Mr. John A. McKim, *Chairman*.
Mr. Edwin T. Rice, Jr.
Mr. Baobe McE. Whitlock.

On Finance.

Mr. Charles H. Marshall, *Chairman*.
Miss Susan B. Schenck, *Secretary*.
Mr. Charles S. Fairchild, *Treasurer*.
Mr. Robert W. de Forest.
Mrs. Henry Herrman.
Mr. J. J. Higginson.
Miss Ruth Morgan.
Miss Florence M. Rhett.
Mrs. William B. Rice.
Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler.
Mr. James Speyer.

EXECUTIVE STAFF.*

Assistant Secretary.

Miss MARY VIDA CLARK.

Superintendent, Agency for Placing-out Children.

Miss ELIZABETH W. GUY.

Assistant Agents for Placing-out Children.

Miss MARY A. DEACON. | Miss LUELLA MELOY.

Superintendent, Joint Committee of A. I. C. P. and S. C. A. A. on the Care of
Motherless Babies.

Miss V. M. WALKER.

Agent, Sub-Committee for Providing Situations for Mothers with Infants.

Miss MARY R. MASON.

Assistant Agent of Sub-Committee.

Miss JEAN LOOMIS.

MEMBERS OF CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Thomas B. Adams, 100 Broadway.
Rev. Lyman Abbott, 287 Fourth Ave.
Mr. Gustave Amsinck, Summit, N. J.
Mrs. A. A. Anderson, 6 E. 38th St.
Mrs. H. D. Auchincloss, 33 E. 67th St.
Mr. Charles T. Barney, 67 Park Ave.
Mrs. Henry H. Baxter, 588 Fifth Ave.
Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen, 101 Willow St.,
Brooklyn.

Miss E. D. Bininger, "Hill Top," Ossining, N. Y.
Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, 881 Fifth Ave.
Dr. Mary Taylor Bissell, 19 W. 44th St.
Dr. Emily Blackwell, 53 E. 20th St.
Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, 198 Madison Ave.
Miss Eleanor Blodgett, 24 W. 12th St.
Mrs. Wm. T. Blodgett, 24 W. 12th St.
Miss Eleanor Boesé, 140 E. 38th St.

* Mr. William B. Buck, formerly the Secretary of the New York County Visiting Committee, acted for over a year as Inspector and General Assistant of the Association, and resigned both positions on September 1, 1903, to accept the position of Superintendent of Inspection of the State Board of Charities.

Mr. George S. Bowdoin, 39 Park Ave.
 Mrs. George S. Bowdoin, 39 Park Ave.
 Mr. John M. Bowers, 7 W. 21st St.
 Miss Emma Brace, 287 Fourth Ave.
 Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, 695 Fifth Ave.
 Miss M. Kate Brice, 693 Fifth Ave.
 Mrs. Frederio Bronson, 115 E. 72d St.
 Mr. John Crosby Brown, 36 E. 37th St.
 Dr. George W. Brush, 2 Spencer Place,
 Brooklyn.
 Miss Edith Bryce, 20 W. 54th St.
 Dr. Frederick A. Burrall, 48 W. 17th St.
 Mr. Edmond J. Butler, 138 E. 117th St.
 Miss Emily Ogden Butler, 78 Park Ave.
 Miss H. C. Butler, 550 Park Ave.
 Mr. John L. Cadwalader, 13 E. 35th St.
 Mr. J. Cleveland Cady, 315 W. 89th St.
 Miss M. H. Campbell, 121 E. 30th St.
 Mr. George F. Canfield, 32 E. 33d St.
 Mr. James C. Carter, 277 Lexington Ave.
 Prof. Charles F. Chandler, 51 E. 54th St.
 Mrs. H. G. Chapman, 107 E. 16th St.
 Hon. Joseph H. Choate, 1 Carlton Ter-
 race, London, England.
 Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, 1 Carlton Ter-
 race, London, England.
 Mrs. Benjamin S. Churoh, 36 W. 12th St.
 Mrs. William Brewster Clark, 50 E. 31st
 St.
 Mrs. William Irving Clark, 127 E. 30th
 St.
 Mrs. J. W. Clendenin, 615 Fifth Ave.
 Rev. Robert Collyer, D.D., 49 W. 57th St.
 * Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, 64 W. 55th St.
 Mrs. Wilmot T. Cox, 58 W. 9th St.
 Mr. Ernest H. Crosby, 19 Liberty St.
 Mrs. R. J. Cross, 6 Washington Sq., N.
 Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, 24 E. 72d St.
 Dr. Charles L. Dana, 53 W. 53d St.
 Mr. Ira Davenport, 31 E. 39th St.
 Mrs. H. de Coppet, 22 W. 17th St.
 Mr. Robert W. de Forest, 7 Washing-
 ton Sq., N.
 Mrs. Harald de Raasloff, 29 Washington
 Sq., W.
 Miss Julia L. Delafield, 475 Fifth Ave.
 Mr. Lewis L. Delafield, 1 Nassau St.
 Dr. R. H. Derby, 3 E. 40th St.

Miss Grace H. Dodge, 262 Madison Ave.
 Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, 205 W. 57th St.
 * Mr. William E. Dodge, 262 Madison
 Ave.
 Mrs. William E. Dodge, 262 Madison Ave.
 Mrs. d'Oremieulx, 109 E. 31st St.
 Mrs. David Dows, 1 E. 69th St.
 Mrs. Henry Draper, 271 Madison Ave.
 Dr. J. T. Duryea, 282 Park Place, Brook-
 lyn.
 Dr. Cyrus Edson, 56 W. 50th St.
 Mrs. Frederick L. Eldridge, 27 Wash-
 ington Sq., N.
 Mr. Roswell Eldredge, Great Neck, L. I.
 Mrs. James W. Ellsworth, 18 E. 53d St.
 Mr. Alfred Ely, 175 Second Ave.
 Dr. J. H. Emerson, 81 Madison Ave.
 Mr. Richard H. Ewart, 115 Franklin St.
 Mr. Charles S. Fairchild, 10 W. 8th St.
 Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild, 10 W. 8th St.
 Mr. James H. Fay, 22 Union Square, E.
 Miss Ada M. Faye, The Dakota, 72d
 Street and Central Park West.
 Mr. John H. Finley, Princeton, N. J.
 Mr. George Winthrop Folsom, 51 Liberty
 St.
 Dr. Edward M. Foote, 67 W. 48th St.
 Mr. James B. Ford, 4 E. 43d St.
 Mrs. A. Forman, 116 Pierrepont St.,
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Dr. George B. Fowler, 18 E. 58th St.
 * Mrs. H. de Blois Gibson, 8 E. 73d St.
 Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, 150 W.
 79th St.
 Mr. William E. Gilhooly, Temple Court,
 5 Beekman St.
 Mrs. J. Milton Gitterman, 83 Washington
 Place.
 Mrs. F. Norton Goddard, 273 Lexing-
 ton Ave.
 Mrs. E. L. Godkin, 8 W. 10th St.
 Mr. James J. Goodwin, 11 W. 54th St.
 General F. V. Greene, 33 E. 30th St.
 Mrs. William Preston Griffin, 208 E. 15th
 St.
 Mr. C. C. Haight, 111 Broadway.
 Dr. J. H. Hamilton, University Settle-
 ment, 184 Eldridge St.

Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, 32 E. 36th St.

Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin, 1285 Columbus Ave.

Mr. Learned Hand, 77 E. 55th St.

Mr. Thomas Hastings, 11 E. 41st St.

Mrs. August Heckscher, 10 E. 52d St.

Mrs. Henry Herrman, 59 W. 56th St.

*Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, 9 Lexington Ave.

Mr. J. J. Higginson, 16 E. 41st St.

Dr. John H. Hinton, 41 W. 32d St.

Dr. Charles Hitchcock, 57 W. 36th St.

Mrs. Richard March Hoe, 11 E. 71st St.

Miss E. H. Hoppin, 120 W. 55th St.

Mr. Henry E. Howland, 107 E. 71st St.

Mrs. Henry E. Howland, 14 W. 9th St.

Miss Gertrude L. Hoyt, 20 Washington Sq., N.

General Thomas H. Hubbard, 16 W. 58th St.

Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, 178 Madison Ave.

Mr. F. O. Huntington, 54 William St.

Rev. William B. Huntington, D.D., 804 Broadway.

Miss E. R. Innes, 120 E. 34th St.

Mrs. Richard Irvin, Jr., 1 W. 39th St.

Miss Julia Isham, 5 E. 61st St.

Mr. William M. Ivins, 27 William St.

Dr. A. Jacobi, 19 E. 47th St.

Dr. George W. Jacoby, 605 Madison Ave.

Mr. D. Willis James, 40 E. 39th St.

Mr. Thomas L. James, 32 E. 42d St.

Miss Annie B. Jennings, 48 Park Ave.

Mr. Frederic B. Jennings, 86 Park Ave.

Mr. Morris K. Jesup, 197 Madison Ave.

Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, 197 Madison Ave.

Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, 21 E. 11th St.

Mr. James H. Jones, 47 Broadway.

Mr. John S. Kennedy, 6 W. 57th St.

Mr. J. Frederic Kernochan, 11 Madison Sq., N.

Miss Isabella C. King, 1 University Pl.

Mrs. A. C. Kingsland, 721 Fifth Ave.

Mrs. William M. Kingsland, Scarborough, N. Y.

Dr. Francis P. Kinnicutt, 39 E. 35th St.

Rev. G. F. Krotel, 634 Park Ave., E. Orange, N. J.

Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, 13 E. 38th St.

Mr. C. Grant La Farge, 124 E. 22d St.

Mrs. C. Grant La Farge, 124 E. 22d St.

Mr. Charles Lanier, 30 E. 37th St.

Mr. S. B. Lawrence, 13 Astor Place.

Mrs. Herman Steward Le Roy, 28 Seventh Ave.

Mr. Edgar J. Levey, 562 West End Ave.

Mr. Charlton T. Lewis, 32 Nassau St.

Dr. Daniel Lewis, 252 Madison Ave.

Mrs. George Lewis, 411 Fifth Ave.

Dr. Samuel Lloyd, 12 W. 50th St.

Mr. Benoni Lockwood, 56 Irving Place.

*Mrs. George E. Lockwood, 268 Lexington Ave.

Mr. I. Ferris Lockwood, 550 Park Ave.

Mr. Seth Low, 30 E. 64th St.

Miss Carlotta Lowell, 120 E. 30th St.

Mr. James B. Ludlow, 27 W. 26th St.

Mr. James McKeen, 40 Wall St.

Mr. John A. McKim, 6 E. 74th St.

Mrs. Haslett McKim, Jr., 9 W. 48th St.

Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Mr. V. Everit Macy, Scarborough, N. Y.

Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Scarborough, N. Y.

*Mr. Peter Marié, 6 East 37th St.

Mr. Charles H. Marshall, 45 William St.

Miss S. B. Martin, 105 E. 19th St.

Mr. Julius M. Mayer, 38 Park Row.

Mr. Robert Mazet, 256 Broadway.

Mrs. E. S. Mead, 2 E. 15th St.

Mrs. R. B. Minturn, 109 E. 21st St.

Miss Annie Morgan, 219 Madison Ave.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, 219 Madison Ave.

Miss Ruth Morgan, 26 Washington Sq., N.

Mrs. William H. Morse, 24 W. 96th St.

Mr. Levi P. Morton, 681 Fifth Ave.

Dr. William J. Morton, 19 E. 28th St.

Rev. Henry Mottet, D.D., 47 W. 20th St.

Mr. F. W. Moulton, 59 Wall St.

Mr. Thomas M. Mulry, 10 Perry St.

Miss Nash, 37 W. 53d St.

Miss Anna K. Nevins, 20 Fifth Ave.

Miss Louisa E. Nevins, 20 Fifth Ave.

Miss Newbold, Fern Tor, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

- Miss Dorothea C. Norris, 105 E. 64th St.
 Miss Fanny Norris, 105 E. 64th St.
 Dr. Henry S. Norris, 10 W. 49th St.
 Mr. Henry A. Oakley, 243 E. 18th St.
 *Mrs. Henry A. Oakley, 243 E. 18th St.
 Mr. Walter G. Oakman, 12 E. 53d St.
 Mrs. Henry Oothout, 151 W. 12th St.
 Mrs. M. Oppenheimer, 287 Fourth Ave.
 Mr. John Ordranax, Roslyn, L. I.
 Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, 850 Madison Ave.
 Mr. William Church Osborn, 40 E. 36th St.
 Mrs. John R. Paddock, 64 East Park St., East Orange, N. J.
 Miss Susan D. Parish, 19 E. 65th St.
 Dr. Willard Parker, 8 W. 9th St.
 Mrs. Herbert Parsons, 112 E. 35th St.
 Mr. John E. Parsons, 30 E. 36th St.
 Rev. Willard Parsons, 154 Nassau St.
 Mr. John Paton, 52 William St.
 Mr. George Foster Peabody, 52 William St.
 Mrs. Charles Ernest Pellew, 51 E. 54th St.
 Miss Josephine Penfold, 10 E. 40th St.
 Mr. Eugene A. Philbin, 52-54 William St.
 Mr. Amos Pinchot, 2 Gramercy Park.
 Mr. John B. Pine, 20 Washington Sq., N.
 Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, D.D., 347 W. 89th St.
 Mrs. H. C. Potter, 347 W. 89th St.
 Mrs. R. Burnside Potter, Fort Schuyler Road, Throggs Neck, Westchester.
 Miss Virginia Potter, 17 W. 11th St.
 Miss Mary R. Prime, 80 Madison Ave.
 *Mr. Temple Prime, Huntington, L. I.
 Mr. Henry T. Randall, 50 Pine St.
 Miss Emily Redmond, 6 Washington Sq., N.
 Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, 451 Madison Ave.
 Miss Florence M. Rhett, 122 E. 34th St.
 Mr. Edwin T. Rice, Jr., 71 Central Park W.
 Mrs. William B. Rice, 17 W. 16th St.
 Mr. Jacob A. Riis, Richmond Hill, L. I.
 Mr. George L. Rives, 32 Nassau St.
 Mr. J. Hampden Robb, 23 Park Ave.
 *Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, 23 Park Ave.
 Mr. Chandler Robbins, 39 W. 48th St.
 Miss H. L. Robbins, 39 W. 48th St.
 Dr. Jane E. Robbins, 446 E. 72d St.
 Mrs. Beverley Robinson, 42 W. 37th St.
 Mr. Beverley R. Robinson, 42 W. 37th St.
 Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., 422 Madison Ave.
 Mr. Livingston Roe, 26 Broadway.
 Mr. Archibald Rogers, 340 Madison Ave.
 Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, 301 Lexington Ave.
 Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Washington, D. C.
 Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Washington, D. C.
 Hon. Elihu Root, Washington, D. C.
 Mr. Francis M. Roser, 29 W. 17th St.
 Miss Anna L. Ross, 18 E. 40th St.
 Mr. Charles Howland Russell, 129 E. 34th St.
 Mrs. Charles Howland Russell, 129 E. 34th St.
 Miss E. E. Russell, 126 W. 13th St.
 Miss Susan B. Schenck, 26 Gramercy Park.
 Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn, 41 Liberty St.
 Mrs. William H. Schieffelin, 242 E. 15th St.
 Dr. Aimee Raymond Schroeder, 12 W. 9th St.
 Mr. Carl Schurz, 24 E. 91st St.
 Miss Georgina Schuyler, 39 E. 29th St.
 Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, 39 E. 29th St.
 Mr. Philip Schuyler, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.
 Mr. James A. Scrymser, 107 E. 21st St.
 Mrs. James A. Scrymser, 107 E. 21st St.
 Mr. Arthur G. Sedgwick, 8 E. 10th St.
 Mr. George W. Seligman, 15 Broad St.
 Mr. Isaac N. Seligman, 36 W. 54th St.
 Mr. P. Tecumseh Sherman, 15 William St.
 Mrs. Wm. Douglas Sloane, 2 W. 52d St.
 Mr. William M. Sloane, 109 E. 69th St.
 Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith, 145 W. 58th St.
 Dr. Stephen Smith, 640 Madison Ave.

Mr. William Alexander Smith, 412 Madison Ave.
 Mr. James Speyer, 257 Madison Ave.
 Mr. Henry Sprague, 146 Broadway.
 Dr. M. Allen Starr, 5 W. 54th St.
 Mr. Charles Steele, 23 Wall St.
 Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson, 4 E. 74th St.
 Miss Josephine L. Stevens, 33 W. 35th St.
 Miss Sarah Steward, Goshen, N. Y.
 Mr. Joseph Stickney, 1 Broadway.
 Mrs. A. J. A. Stirling, 67 W. 38th St.
 Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes, 100 William St.
 Miss Helen Stokes, 229 Madison Ave.
 Mr. L. N. Phelps Stokes, 118 E. 22d St.
 Mrs. A. B. Stone, 150 W. 59th St.
 Mr. Charles H. Strong, 571 Park Ave.
 Mr. L. S. Thompson, "Brookdale," Redbank, N. J.
 Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, 34 E. 31st St.
 Miss Phoebe Anna Thorne, 558 Madison Ave.
 Mr. Samuel Thorne, 43 Cedar St.
 Mr. J. Kennedy Tod, 45 Wall St.
 Mr. Spencer Trask, 52 William St.
 Mrs. Merritt Trimble, 59 E. 25th St.
 Mr. Alfred Tuckerman, 342 W. 57th St.
 Mrs. Alfred Tuckerman, 342 W. 57th St.
 Mr. Eliot Tuckerman, 100 E. 17th St.
 Mr. Paul Tuckerman, 117 E. 69th St.
 Miss S. M. Van Amringe, 282 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn.

Mrs. John A. Vanderpoel, 723 Park Ave.
 Mr. Felix M. Warburg, 18 E. 72d St.
 Mr. John Seely Ward, Jr., 15 E. 46th St.
 Mrs. John Seely Ward, Jr., 15 E. 46th St.
 Prof. William R. Ware, 419 W. 118th St.
 Dr. Robert F. Weir, 11 E. 54th St.
 Mr. Richard W. G. Welling, 2 Wall St.
 Mrs. John Wells, 52 E. 25th St.
 Dr. George G. Wheelock, 75 Park Ave.
 Mr. Alfred T. White, 130 Water St.
 Miss Frances E. White, 2 Pierrepont Place, Brooklyn.
 Mr. Horace White, 18 W. 69th St.
 Mr. Bache McE. Whitlock, 59 William St.
 Miss E. C. Whitney, 11 Madison Sq., N.
 Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge, 16 E. 11th St.
 Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, 15 W. 42d St.
 Dr. H. S. Williams, 165 W. 82d St.
 Mr. Richard H. Williams, 4 W. 51st St.
 Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, 3 E. 64th St.
 Mr. Charles F. Wingate, 1 William St.
 Miss Marie Winthrop, 279 Fifth Ave.
 Miss Josephine Wisner, 18 W. 12th St.
 General Stewart L. Woodford, 18 Wall St.
 Dr. W. Gill Wylie, 28 W. 40th St.
 Mrs. G. Wynkoop, 128 Madison Ave.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

England.

Mr. Bernard Bosanquet, Oxshott, Surrey.
 Mr. Danby P. Fry, 166 Haverstock Hill, London, N. W.
 Mr. Alsager Hay Hill, Athenæum Club, London, S. W.
 Miss Florence Davenport-Hill, Hillstow, Headington Road, Oxford.
 Miss Octavia Hill, 190 Marylebone Road, London, N. W.
 Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., Loton Park, Shrewsbury.

Mr. C. S. Loeh, 15 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, London, W. C.
 Mr. A. J. S. Maddison, 32 Charing Cross, London, S. W.
 Mr. William Rathbone, Green Bank, Liverpool, E.
 Miss Louisa Twining, 60 Lansdowne Road, Kensington, London, W.

France.

Miss Anna Pierrepont McIlvaine, 1 Rue Gôthe, Avenue Marceau, Paris.

Germany.

Herr Walter Simons, Elberfeld.

United States.

Mr. Charles W. Birtwell, 43 Charity Building, Boston, Mass.
 Mr. Edward Blatchford, 375 La Salle Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Mr. Jeffrey R. Brackett, 10 W. Madison St., Baltimore, Md.
 Mr. George W. Cable, Northampton, Mass.
 Dr. Charles E. Cadwalader, 240 South Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Mrs. F. E. Chadwick, Newport, R. I.
 Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, Gibbs Avenue, Newport, R. I.
 Mr. D. C. Gilman, Baltimore, Md.
 Mrs. Arnold Hague, 1741 Rhode Island Ave., Washington, D. C.
 Prof. C. R. Henderson, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Joseph Hobson, 1820 N St., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Joseph Howland, Newport, R. I.
 Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Rockford, Ill.

Mr. Joseph Lee, 1 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Rev. R. Heber Newton, D.D., University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

Mr. Timothy Nicholson, Richmond, Ind.

Mr. Robert Treat Paine, Boston, Mass.

Mr. Henry E. Pellew, 1637 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Mr. C. D. Randall, Coldwater, Mich.

Miss Mary E. Richmond, 706 Bourse Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. F. B. Sanborn, Concord, Mass.

Miss Zilpha D. Smith, 43 Hawkins St., Boston, Mass.

Miss Emily Tuckerman, 1600 I St., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Lucius Tuckerman, 1600 I St., Washington, D. C.

Miss S. P. Wormeley, Thorn Mountain, Jackson, N. H.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.

OF THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY:

Mr. John A. McKim.

FOR INSTRUCTION IN FIRST AID TO THE INJURED:

W. Emerson.

Dr. Charles Hitchcock.

Miss Gertrude L. Hoyt.

REPORTERS TO STATE HOSPITALS.

1st Hospital.

1200 Broadway, New York.
 1200 Broadway, New York.

Mr. John H. Osborne, Auburn.

Pres't J. G. Schurman, Cornell University, Ithaca.

Mr. Roger B. Williams, Ithaca.

Hudson River State Hospital.

Miss Myra H. Avery, 137 Academy St., Poughkeepsie.

Miss Georgina A. Jackson, Catskill.

Mr. Lewis E. Parker, 25 North Pearl St., Albany.

Rev. William Prall, D.D., St. Paul's
Rectory, Albany.
Miss Mary L. Van Orden, Catskill.

Middletown State Hospital.

Mr. H. W. Munroe, Tuxedo.
Mrs. H. W. Munroe, Tuxedo.
Mr. Paul Tuckerman, Tuxedo.
Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Tuxedo.

Buffalo State Hospital.

Mrs. Bernard Bartow, 481 Delaware
Ave., Buffalo.
Dr. Charles Sumner Jones, 697 Delaware
Ave., Buffalo.
Miss Ada M. Kenyon, 396 Prospect Ave.,
Buffalo.
Hon. George A. Lewis, 268 Elmwood
Ave., Buffalo.
Mrs. J. J. McWilliams, 277 Linwood
Ave., Buffalo.

Binghamton State Hospital.

Mr. H. L. Armstrong, Elmira.
Mr. Fred. H. Haskins, Binghamton.
Mr. Charles E. Lee, Binghamton.

St. Lawrence State Hospital.

Captain Frank Chapman, Ogdensburg.
Mr. Frederick R. Hazard, Syracuse.
Mr. George W. Knowlton, Watertown.
Mrs. George W. Knowlton, Watertown.

Rochester State Hospital.

Dr. Robert G. Cook, 242 Alexander St.,
Rochester,
Mrs. A. H. Harris, 28 North Goodman
St., Rochester.

Prof. Samuel A. Lattimore, University
of Rochester, Rochester.

Long Island State Hospital.

Mrs. John H. Burtis, 359 Stuyvesant
Ave., Brooklyn.
Miss Margaret D. Dreier, 6 Montague
Terrace, Brooklyn.
Mr. Charles M. Field, 156 Hicks St.,
Brooklyn.
Mr. James M. McMahon, 87 McDonough
St., Brooklyn.
Mr. Albro J. Newton, 140 Columbia
Heights, Brooklyn.
Rev. John C. York, Huntington, L. I.

Manhattan State Hospital.

Mr. Ernesto G. Fabbri, 11 East 62d St.,
New York.
Dr. Albert Warren Ferris, 114 West 69th
St., New York.
Mr. H. H. Hollister, 19 West 49th St.,
New York.
Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt, 39 East 35th
St., New York.
Rev. John H. Prescott, Sayville.
Miss Florence M. Rhett, 122 East 34th
St., New York.

Gowanda State Hospital.

Mrs. William Bookstaver, Dunkirk.
Mr. Frederick P. Hall, Jamestown.
Rev. William P. Hellings, Jamestown.
Mrs. George W. Patterson, Westfield.
Hon. W. E. Wheeler, Portville.

VISITORS TO STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

**State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-
Minded Women, at Newark.**

Hon. M. I. Greenwood, Newark.
Mrs. Phoebe A. Vary, Newark.
Mrs. L. T. Yeomans, Walworth.

**Western House of Refuge for Women,
at Albion.**

Mrs. W. Crawford Ramsdale, Albion.

**Syracuse State Institution for
Feeble-Minded Children.**

Mrs. Arthur Beardsley, 31 Cottage St.,
Utica.
Mr. Salem Hyde, 711 West Genesee St.,
Syracuse.
Mrs. Karl Sutter, 202 Union Ave., Syra-
cuse.

Rochester State Industrial School.

Mr. Adelbert Cronise, 602-603 Wilder Building, Rochester.
 Mrs. Henry F. Huntington, 526 West Ave., Rochester.
 Mrs. William B. Morse, 298 West Ave., Rochester.
 Pres't Rush Rhees, University of Rochester, Rochester.

Rome State Custodial Asylum.

Rev. C. G. Sewall, Rome.

Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, at Iroquois.

Mrs. Ursula M. Babcock, Silver Creek.
 Mrs. Flora Hall Stirling, Silver Creek.

Craig Colony for Epileptics.

Dr. Edward B. Angell, 295 Alexander St., Rochester.
 Mrs. W. Austin Wadsworth, Geneseo.

Hudson House of Refuge for Women.

Mrs. Claudius Rockefeller, 5 Willard Place, Hudson.
 Mrs. John W. Searing, 202 Albany Ave., Kingston.

New York State Reformatory for Women, at Bedford.

Miss Ethel Cushman, Bedford.
 Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mt. Kisco.
 Miss Eloise P. Luquer, Bedford.
 Miss Ruth Morgan, 26 Washington Sq., N., New York.

New York State Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children, at Tarrytown.

Miss M. Kate Brice, 693 Fifth Avenue, New York.

COUNTY VISITING COMMITTEES.

Albany County.

Mrs. J. A. Lintner, *Pres't*, 96 South Hawk St., Albany.
 Miss E. A. Dempsey, 26 South Hawk St., Albany.
 Mrs. William L. Learned, 298 State St., Albany.
 Mrs. George D. Miller, 125 State St., Albany.
 Mrs. Bleecker Sanders, 27 South Hawk St., Albany.

Allegany County.

Mrs. William Folwell Jones, *Pres't*, Wellsville.
 Miss Emma Whitmore, *Sec'y*, Angelica.
 Mr. Charles P. Arnold, "
 Miss Mary d'Autremont, "
 Mrs. D. D. Dickson, "
 Miss Sarah Hart, "
 Mrs. S. G. Homer, "
 Mrs. Sarah C. Scott, "

Mrs. I. N. Sheldon, Cuba.
 Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith, Angelica.
 Mrs. Guy Wellman, Friendship.

Cattaraugus County.

Mrs. Harmon J. Ashley, *Sec'y*, Machias.
 Miss Arabella Akin, "
 Mr. George C. Babcock, Persia.
 Mr. John L. Baxter, Olean.
 Mrs. John L. Baxter, "
 Mrs. E. A. Bush, Machias.
 Mrs. Bertha Bussell, Olean.
 Hon. C. S. Cary, "
 Mrs. S. R. Delmarter, Machias.
 Hon. N. V. V. Franchot, Olean.
 Mrs. F. W. Higgins, "
 Mrs. L. F. Jackson, Machias.
 Dr. Clarence King, "
 Hon. F. W. Kruse, Olean.
 Mrs. Newton Reed, "
 Mrs. J. B. Strong, "

Mr. John K. Ward, Ellicottville.
 Mr. Joel Wilson, Sandusky.
 Mrs. Melinda Wiltzie, Yorkshire Centre.

Cayuga County.

Dr. William S. Cheesman, *Pres't*, Auburn.
 Dr. Arthur S. Hoyt, *Vice-Pres't*, Auburn.
 Dr. N. M. Jenkins, *Sec'y*, "
 Mr. E. Clarence Aiken, "
 Mrs. E. Clarence Aiken, "
 Rev. Elbert E. Gates, Sennett.
 Dr. Amelia W. Gilmore, Auburn.
 Rev. O. M. Hilton, "
 Mrs. O. M. Hilton, "
 Miss Emily Howland, Sherwood.
 Miss Isabel Howland, "
 Rev. William H. Hubbard, Auburn.
 Mrs. James G. Knapp, "
 Mrs. James G. Knapp, "
 Mrs. D. M. Osborne, "
 Mr. Thomas M. Osborne, "
 Dr. Susan G. Otis, "
 Rev. Frederick W. Palmer, "
 Mrs. Charles L. Sheldon, "
 Hon. George Underwood, "
 Mrs. William H. Woodruff, "

Chautauqua County.

Mrs. Myron T. Dana, *Pres't*, Fredonia.
 Mrs. C. L. Webster, *Sec'y*, "
 Mrs. Ursula M. Babcock, Silver Creek.
 Mrs. Eva Bly, Mayville.
 Mrs. J. G. Bly, Sherman.
 Mrs. William Bookstaver, Dunkirk.
 Mrs. Harriet F. Danforth, "
 Mrs. Kimberly, Mayville.
 Mrs. Larmonth, Jamestown.
 Mrs. A. M. Owen, Dewittville.
 Mrs. George W. Patterson, Westfield.
 Mrs. E. A. Skinner, "
 Mrs. Flora Hall Sterling, Silver Creek.
 Mrs. Emmons J. Swift, Mayville.
 Mrs. Harvey Tew, Jamestown.
 Mrs. R. G. Wright, Westfield.

ADVISORY MEMBERS.

Mr. Robert M. Marvin, Jamestown.
 Dr. Thomas D. Strong, Westfield.

Chemung County.

Dr. Hamilton D. Wey, *Pres't*, Elmira.
 Mrs. Daniel R. Pratt, *Vice-Pres't*, "
 Mr. Frederic Hall, *Sec'y*, "
 Mrs. L. A. Armitage, "
 Mrs. William C. Buck, "
 Mrs. W. W. Cole, "
 Mr. D. W. C. Curtis, Horseheads.
 Mrs. D. W. C. Curtis, "
 Mrs. George S. Dickinson, Elmira.
 Mrs. Frederic Hall, "
 Mrs. George W. Hoffman, "
 Mrs. Andrew Hull, "
 Mrs. George H. McKnight, "
 Mrs. Sarah J. Mulford, "
 Mrs. Christopher Preswick, "
 Miss Redfield, "
 Mrs. J. H. Sackett, "
 Mrs. J. M. Shoemaker, "
 Mrs. T. B. Tompkins, "
 Miss Turner, "
 Miss Josepha Tyler, "
 Dr. T. A. Wales, "
 Mrs. Z. B. Wales, "
 Mrs. Hamilton D. Wey, "
 Mrs. L. L. Woodward, "
 Mrs. E. C. Wright, "

Chenango County.

Hon. D. M. Holmes, Norwich.
 Hon. George W. Ray, "
 Mrs. George W. Ray, "
 Mr. R. E. Rindge, "
 Mrs. R. E. Rindge, "

Clinton County.

Mrs. Joseph Gamble, *Sec'y*, Plattsburgh.
 Miss Ruth Barber, "
 Mrs. C. E. M. Edwards, "
 Mrs. Gresmer, "
 Mrs. Francis B. Hall, "
 Mrs. F. F. Hathaway, "
 Mrs. John Martin, "
 Mrs. C. McDougall, "
 Mrs. M. P. Myers, "
 Mrs. M. F. Parkhurst, "
 Mrs. James Shaw, "
 Mrs. L. L. Shedeem, "
 Mrs. J. N. Stower, "

Columbia County.

Mrs. Charles H. Bell, *Pres't*, Chatham.
 Miss Alida Graves, *Vice-Pres't*, "
 Miss Mary A. Bell, *Sec'y*, "
 Mrs. A. M. Angell, Ghent.
 Miss Susan Ashley, Chatham.
 Mrs. I. A. Fish, "
 Mrs. George T. Powell, Ghent.
 Mrs. Bertha Rogowski, Chatham.
 Mrs. Henry Smith, "
 Mrs. Robert H. Smith, "

Cortland County.

Miss Editha Stephens, *Sec'y*, Cortland.
 Mr. W. H. Crane, Homer.
 Mrs. W. H. Crane, "
 Mrs. C. Hitchcock, "
 Mrs. L. K. Shankland, Cortland.
 Mr. R. B. Smith, "
 Mrs. C. D. Walrad, "
 Mr. E. D. Webb, "

Delaware County.

Rev. James H. Robinson, D.D., *Pres't*,
 Delhi.
 Miss Katherine A. Foote, *Sec'y*, Delhi.
 Mr. John Kemp, "
 Mrs. George E. Marvine, "
 Mrs. William C. Sheldon, "
 Miss Susan Wheeler, Hancock.

Dutchess County.

Miss Mary Macomber, *Pres't*, Millbrook.
 Mr. Richard H. Mitchell, *Sec'y*, "
 Miss Helen Boice, "
 Rev. Thomas Burrows, Pine Plains.
 Miss May Griffin, South Millbrook.
 Mrs. J. E. Hammond, " "
 Rev. J. E. Lyall, " "
 Mrs. J. E. Lyall, " "
 Mrs. Richard H. Mitchell, Millbrook.
 Mr. Cornelius Reurdon, "
 Mrs. Cornelius Reurdon, "
 Mr. Gurdon Swift, "
 Mrs. Gurdon Swift, "
 Mrs. Rhoda Swift, "
 Mr. Enoch Wilber, "
 Mrs. Enoch Wilber, "

Erie County.

Mrs. Bernard Bartow, *Pres't*, 481 Delaware Ave., Buffalo.
 Mrs. Emily B. Alward, *Vice-Pres't*, 55 Johnson Park, Buffalo.
 Miss Ada M. Kenyon, *Sec'y*, 359 Prospect Ave., Buffalo.
 Miss Elizabeth Barnard, 415 Delaware Ave., Buffalo.
 Miss Bryant, 462 Franklin St., Buffalo.
 Mr. George Fiske, 71 Irving Pl., "
 Miss Agnes Hall, 61 Anderson Pl., "
 Mrs. Warren P. King, 28 Ashland Ave., Buffalo.
 Mrs. G. H. Lewis, 656 Seventh St., Buffalo.
 Mr. Josiah Munro, cor. Linwood and Bryant Sts., Buffalo.
 Mrs. Lester Wheeler, 623 Delaware Ave., Buffalo.

ADVISORY MEMBERS.

Mr. Charles P. Norton, Erie Co. Bank Building, Buffalo.
 Mr. James A. Sweeney, Sumner St., Buffalo.

Essex County.

Mrs. Frank B. Royce, *Sec'y*, Westport.
 Mrs. W. Scott Brown, Keene.
 Mrs. Joseph Cook, Ticonderoga.
 Mrs. Sarah E. Eddy, Westport.
 Miss Ellen Hale, "
 Miss Marcia Hale, Elizabethtown.
 Miss Mary Lee Hale, Westport.
 Mr. Judd Hickok, Crown Point.
 Miss Alice Lee, Westport.
 Mr. Daniel F. Payne, Wadhams Mills.
 Mr. Levi Pond, Elizabethtown.
 Mrs. Levi Pond, "
 Mr. Frank B. Royce, Westport.
 Mrs. Arthur Sherwood, "
 Mrs. Francis A. Smith, Elizabethtown.

Franklin County.

Mr. A. C. Hadley, *Pres't*, Malone.
 Mr. George Dustin, "
 Mrs. Samuel Greeno, "

Mrs. George Hawkins, Malone.
 Miss Alice Hyde, "
 Mrs. John King, "
 Mrs. C. J. Lawrence, "
 Rev. J. A. MacIntosh, "
 Mrs. M. E. McClary, "
 Mr. Henry Miller, "
 Mrs. Mary Rolph, "
 Mrs. H. D. Stevens, "
 Mrs. Ella Symonds, "

Fulton County.

Mrs. H. M. Pratt, *Pres't*, Gloversville.
 Mrs. C. M. Burdick, *Vice-Pres't*, Johnstown.
 Mrs. C. G. Alvord, *Sec'y*, Gloversville.
 Mrs. C. B. Walrad, *Treas.*, Johnstown.
 Mrs. W. H. Alexander, "
 Mrs. N. G. Avery, Gloversville.
 Dr. Eugene Beach, "
 Mrs. Frank Burton, "
 Mrs. E. R. Churchill, "
 Mr. C. O. Cross, Johnstown.
 Mrs. David S. Dempster, "
 Mrs. M. S. Dewey, Gloversville.
 Mrs. Richard Evans, Johnstown.
 Miss Mary A. Green, Gloversville.
 Mr. G. W. Hildreth, "
 Mrs. Charles M. Knox, Johnstown.
 Mrs. D. McEwen, Gloversville.
 Mrs. Marion Mills, "
 Mrs. Bradford Northrup, Johnstown.
 Miss Bella Pierce, Gloversville.
 Mrs. W. H. Powell, Johnstown.
 Mrs. G. A. Streeter, "
 Rev. Joseph Thyne, "

Genesee County.

Mrs. L. L. Tozier, *Sec'y*, Batavia.
 Mrs. J. F. Baker, "
 Mrs. M. O. Dennis, "
 Mrs. Dolbur, "
 Miss Lucy Holden, "
 Mrs. O. Lord, "
 Mrs. Holden T. Miller, "
 Mrs. W. T. Mylcrain, "

Mrs. George A. Page, Batavia.
 Mrs. Secord, "
 Mrs. S. A. Sherwin, "
 Mr. B. F. Wood, "

Greene County.

Mr. William Van Orden, *Pres't*, Catskill.
 Mrs. H. Edgar Selleck, *Vice-Pres't*, "
 Mrs. Samuel L. Penfield, *Sec'y*, "
 Mrs. C. E. Bloodgood, "
 Mrs. F. S. Decker, "
 Mrs. J. S. Henderson, "
 Mrs. E. P. Miller, "
 Mrs. Walter F. Mott, "
 Mrs. Benjamin Wey, "

Herkimer County.

Miss A. A. Loomis, *Sec'y*, Little Falls.
 Mrs. D. H. Burrell, "
 Mrs. Charles L. Petree, "
 Mrs. C. G. Strobel, Dolgeville.
 Miss Anna Waterman, Newport.
 Mrs. Walter Whitman, Little Falls.
 Mrs. Fred. Ellsworth Wood, West Winfield.

Jefferson County.

Miss Sophie Bushnell, Watertown.
 Rev. Allen Macy Dulles, D.D., Watertown.
 Mrs. Allen Macy Dulles, Watertown.
 Mrs. E. S. Goodale, "
 Mr. George W. Knowlton, "
 Mrs. George W. Knowlton, "
 Mr. John C. Knowlton, "
 Mrs. John C. Knowlton, "
 Rev. J. Sanders Reed, "
 Mrs. J. Sanders Reed, "
 Mrs. E. Q. Sewall, "
 Mrs. N. P. Wardwell, "
 Mr. Solon Wilder, "
 Mrs. Smith T. Woolworth, "

Kings County.

Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen, *Pres't*, 101 Willow St.
 Mrs. Andrew J. Perry, *1st Vice-Pres't*, 30 First Place.

Mrs. James B. Brinsmade, *2d Vice-Pres't*, 166 Columbia Heights.
 Mrs. Henry R. Pierson, *Cor. Sec'y*, 147 Pierrepont St.
 Miss Sara P. Colton, *Rec. Sec'y*, 136 Montague St.
 Miss Alice C. Moffat, *Treas.*, 71 Willow St.
 Miss Charlotte Bradford, 80 Willoughby St.
 Mrs. Walter Shaw Brewster, 139 Joralemon St.
 Mrs. John H. Burtis, 359 Stuyvesant Ave.
 Miss Grace L. Collin, 6 S. Portland Ave.
 Mrs. Camden C. Dike, 194 Columbia Heights.
 Mr. Norman S. Dike, 194 Columbia Heights.
 Mrs. Francis D. Dodge, 360 Washington Ave.
 Mrs. Howard DuBois, 47 Brevoort Place.
 Mrs. Jesse T. Duryea, 282 Park Place.
 Mrs. Samuel Bowne Duryea, 46 Remsen St.
 Mrs. Charles M. Field, 156 Hicks St.
 Mrs. H. C. Fisher, 34 S. Portland Ave.
 Mrs. R. F. O. Frickenhaus, 24 Brevoort Place.
 Mr. John Mason Knox, 104 Willow St.
 Mrs. James W. MacBride, 47 Remsen St.
 Mrs. William L. Moffat, 69 Willow St.
 Miss Jean C. Palmer, 31 Grace Court.
 Mr. Lucius N. Palmer, 31 Grace Court.
 Mrs. Katherine Perry, 142 Joralemon St.
 Mrs. William Chandler Smith, 136 Argyle Road, Prospect Park, South.
 Mrs. John Shephard Stanton, 54 S. Portland Ave.
 Mrs. S. Perry Sturges, 305 Washington Ave.
 Miss Margaret Tiebout, 468 Franklin Ave.
 Mrs. William Leslie Van Sinderen, 133 Henry St.
 Rev. Alexander Vance, 219 High St.
 Mrs. Leander Waterbury, Hotel Margaret.

Miss Frances E. White, 2 Pierrepont Pl.
 Mrs. Matthew Wilson, 64 Clark St.
 Mr. Henry M. Yonge, Hotel Margaret.

ADVISORY BOARD.

Mr. Tunis G. Bergen.
 Dr. George H. Brush.
 Mr. Isaac H. Cary.
 Dr. F. H. Colton.
 Mr. Carl H. DeSilver.
 Dr. Jesse T. Duryea.
 Mr. George H. Fisher.
 Mr. Darwin R. James.
 Mr. William G. Low.
 Mr. A. J. Perry.
 Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan.
 Mr. Alfred T. White.
 Mr. Stewart L. Woodford.

Lewis County.

Rev. J. Westby Earnshaw, *Pres't*, Lowville.
 Mrs. Addison L. Clark, *Vice-Pres't*, Copenhagen.
 Miss Mary C. Sherwood, *Sec'y*, Lowville.
 Mrs. Charles D. Boshart, "
 Mrs. M. H. Bronson, "
 Hon. Addison L. Clark, Copenhagen.
 Rev. E. B. Doolittle, Lowville.
 Mrs. E. B. Doolittle, "
 Mrs. J. Westby Earnshaw, "
 Mr. C. E. Greenly, Barnes Corner.
 Mrs. C. E. Greenly, "
 Mrs. G. J. Haberer, Lowville.
 Mrs. Milton W. Holt, "
 Hon. Charles L. Knapp, "
 Mrs. Charles L. Knapp, "
 Mr. Peter McCarty, Bellwood.
 Mrs. H. C. Northam, Lowville.
 Mrs. H. A. Phillips, "
 Mrs. C. Scott, "
 Mr. Frank Smith, Copenhagen.
 Mrs. Frank Smith, "

Livingston County.

Rev. Charles H. Boynton, Ph.D., *Pres't*, Geneseo.

Mrs. George B. Adams, *Sec'y*, Genesee.
 Mrs. W. E. Booth, "
 Rev. J. E. Kittredge, D.D., "
 Mrs. W. L. S. Olmsted, "
 Major W. Austin Wadsworth, "
 Mrs. R. B. Vallance, "

Madison County.

Miss Margaret Stebbins, *Pres't*, Cazenovia.
 Miss Margaret Burr, *Vice-Pres't*, Cazenovia.
 Mrs. George A. Spear, *Sec'y*, Cazenovia.
 Mrs. Samuel Bresse, Oneida.
 Mr. Edwin J. Brown, "
 Mrs. Edwin J. Brown, "
 Mrs. Delos Cameron, Cazenovia.
 Mr. John Howson, "
 Mrs. Walter Morse, Eaton.
 Miss Frances Nash, Cazenovia.
 Miss Kate Nash, "
 Miss Melona Nash, "
 Rev. Silas E. Persons, "
 Rev. J. T. Rose, "
 Miss Linda Stebbins, "
 Mrs. J. Aldrich Wells, "
 Miss Mary Wells, "

Montgomery County.

Mrs. T. B. Van Derveer, *Pres't*, Amsterdam.
 Miss Fannie Dean, *Vice-Pres't*, Amsterdam.
 Miss S. Louise Bell, *Sec'y*, Amsterdam.
 Mrs. Charles Striker, *Treas.*, Amsterdam.
 Miss K. Bennett, Amsterdam.
 Miss Sarah Crane, "
 Miss Marion Davis, Fonda.
 Mrs. O. H. Dealey, Amsterdam.
 Mrs. L. L. Dean, "
 Dr. H. M. Hicks, "
 Mr. Berthold Machold, "
 Mr. C. S. Nisbit, "
 Miss Helen M. Simpson, Fonda.
 Miss J. G. Simpson, "
 Miss Jennie Stewart, Amsterdam.
 Mr. James T. Sugden, "
 Mrs. M. A. Trapnell, "

Mrs. Stephen Tremper, Fultonville.
 Mrs. Joel Van Horn, Amsterdam.
 Hon. John D. Wendell, Fort Plain.

Nassau County.

Mr. Frederick E. Willits, *Pres't*, Glen Cove.
 Mrs. S. L. Pettit, *Vice-Pres't*, Hempstead.
 Miss Anna G. Cornwell, *Sec'y*, Freeport.
 Mrs. J. Augustus Albertson, Westbury Station.
 Mrs. C. A. Beekman, Oyster Bay.
 Rev. H. B. Bryan, Garden City.
 Mrs. H. B. Bryan, "
 Mrs. Isaac H. Cocks, Old Westbury.
 Mrs. J. H. Cruikshank, Freeport.
 Miss Edna Davison, Rockville Centre.
 Mrs. R. A. Davison, "
 Mrs. Harvey Hascy, Hempstead.
 Mr. Benjamin D. Hicks, Old Westbury.
 Mrs. Benjamin D. Hicks, "
 Mrs. Kneeland P. Ketcham, Freeport.
 Miss Mary R. King, Great Neck.
 Mrs. L. N. Lanehart, Hempstead.
 Miss Hattie Mulford, "
 Miss Kate M. Riddell, "
 Rev. A. G. Russell, Oyster Bay.
 Miss Alice W. Titus, Old Westbury.
 Mrs. Daniel Underhill, Jericho.
 Mr. Samuel J. Underhill, "
 Mrs. Samuel J. Underhill, "
 Miss Anna Willets, Roslyn.
 Miss Charlotte M. Willets, Jericho.
 Mrs. Edward Willets, Old Westbury.
 Miss Phebe Willis, Westbury.
 Mrs. Frederick E. Willits, Glen Cove.
 Mrs. James R. Willets, Roslyn.

New York County.

(For Bellevue Hospital and other Public Charitable Institutions.)

OFFICERS.

Dr. George G. Wheelock, *Pres't*, 75 Park Ave.
 Mrs. William H. Morse, *Vice-Pres't*, 24 W. 96th St.

Mrs. James B. Brinsmade, *2d Vice-Pres't*, 166 Columbia Heights.
 Mrs. Henry R. Pierson, *Cor. Sec'y*, 147 Pierrepont St.
 Miss Sara P. Colton, *Rec. Sec'y*, 136 Montague St.
 Miss Alice C. Moffat, *Treas.*, 71 Willow St.
 Miss Charlotte Bradford, 80 Willoughby St.
 Mrs. Walter Shaw Brewster, 139 Joralemon St.
 Mrs. John H. Burtis, 359 Stuyvesant Ave.
 Miss Grace L. Collin, 6 S. Portland Ave.
 Mrs. Camden C. Dike, 194 Columbia Heights.
 Mr. Norman S. Dike, 194 Columbia Heights.
 Mrs. Francis D. Dodge, 360 Washington Ave.
 Mrs. Howard DuBois, 47 Brevoort Place.
 Mrs. Jesse T. Duryea, 282 Park Place.
 Mrs. Samuel Bowne Duryea, 46 Remsen St.
 Mrs. Charles M. Field, 156 Hicks St.
 Mrs. H. C. Fisher, 34 S. Portland Ave.
 Mrs. R. F. O. Frickenhaus, 24 Brevoort Place.
 Mr. John Mason Knox, 104 Willow St.
 Mrs. James W. MacBride, 47 Remsen St.
 Mrs. William L. Moffat, 69 Willow St.
 Miss Jean C. Palmer, 31 Grace Court.
 Mr. Lucius N. Palmer, 31 Grace Court.
 Mrs. Katherine Perry, 142 Joralemon St.
 Mrs. William Chandler Smith, 136 Argyle Road, Prospect Park, South.
 Mrs. John Shephard Stanton, 54 S. Portland Ave.
 Mrs. S. Perry Sturges, 305 Washington Ave.
 Miss Margaret Tiebout, 468 Franklin Ave.
 Mrs. William Leslie Van Sinderen, 133 Henry St.
 Rev. Alexander Vance, 219 High St.
 Mrs. Leander Waterbury, Hotel Margaret.

Miss Frances E. White, 2 Pierrepont Pl.
 Mrs. Matthew Wilson, 64 Clark St.
 Mr. Henry M. Yonge, Hotel Margaret.

ADVISORY BOARD.

Mr. Tunis G. Bergen.
 Dr. George H. Brush.
 Mr. Isaac H. Cary.
 Dr. F. H. Colton.
 Mr. Carl H. DeSilver.
 Dr. Jesse T. Duryea.
 Mr. George H. Fisher.
 Mr. Darwin R. James.
 Mr. William G. Low.
 Mr. A. J. Perry.
 Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan.
 Mr. Alfred T. White.
 Mr. Stewart L. Woodford.

Lewis County.

Rev. J. Westby Earnshaw, *Pres't*, Lowville.
 Mrs. Addison L. Clark, *Vice-Pres't*, Copenhagen.
 Miss Mary C. Sherwood, *Sec'y*, Lowville.
 Mrs. Charles D. Boshart, "
 Mrs. M. H. Bronson, "
 Hon. Addison L. Clark, Copenhagen.
 Rev. E. B. Doolittle, Lowville.
 Mrs. E. B. Doolittle, "
 Mrs. J. Westby Earnshaw, "
 Mr. C. E. Greenly, Barnes Corner.
 Mrs. C. E. Greenly, "
 Mrs. G. J. Haberer, Lowville.
 Mrs. Milton W. Holt, "
 Hon. Charles L. Knapp, "
 Mrs. Charles L. Knapp, "
 Mr. Peter McCarty, Bellwood.
 Mrs. H. O. Northam, Lowville.
 Mrs. H. A. Phillips, "
 Mrs. C. Scott, "
 Mr. Frank Smith, Copenhagen.
 Mrs. Frank Smith, "

Livingston County.

Rev. Charles H. Boynton, Ph.D., *Pres't*, Geneseo.

Miss Gertrude L. Hoyt, *Treasurer*, 20
Washington Sq.
Mr. Alexander C. Proudfit, *Sec'y*, 105 E.
22d St.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. George G. Wheelock, *Chairman*.
Mr. Alexander C. Proudfit, *Sec'y*.
Miss Helen C. Butler.
Mr. Joseph H. Choate.
Miss Emily V. Clark.
Mrs. William G. Davies.
Mrs. William K. Draper.
Miss Anna B. Evans.
Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild.
Mrs. William Preston Griffin.
Miss Gertrude L. Hoyt.
Miss Mary McMahon.
Mrs. William H. Morse.
Mrs. Henry Oothout.
Mrs. William B. Rice.
Miss Emily Schwab.
Mr. P. Tecumseh Sherman.
Mrs. John Wells.
Miss Josephine Wisner.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

*Bellevue Training School for Nurses.—
Managers.*

Mrs. William Preston Griffin, *Pres't*,
208 E. 15th St.
Mrs. Robert Huntington, *Vice-Pres't*,
2 E. 15th St.
Mrs. William Church Osborn, *Sec'y*, 40
E. 36th St.
Mrs. Elliot Benedict, *Treas.*, 51 E. 78th
St.
Mrs. James H. Benedict, 14 E. 70th St.
Mrs. John W. Brannan, 11 W. 12th St.
Mrs. Herbert L. Coffin, 128 E. 29th St.
Mrs. Robert T. Emmet, New Rochelle.
Miss Harriet D. Fellowes, 14 Fifth Ave.
Mrs. J. M. Goetchius, 52 W. 58th St.
Mrs. Moses Hopkins, 1 E. 56th St.
Miss Georgine Iselin, 23 Madison Sq., N.
Miss Elizabeth D. H. Kean, 3 E. 56th St.
Miss Anna Lusk, 47 E. 34th St.

Mrs. George B. McClellan, 10 Washing-
ton Sq., N.
Miss Ruth Morgan, 26 Washington Sq.,
N.
Miss Alice Pine, 45 Fifth Ave.
Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, 451 Madison Ave.
Mrs. William B. Rice, 17 W. 16th St.
Miss Rogers, 56 E. 78th St.
Mrs. Francis M. Scott, 42 Park Ave.

Bellevue Hospital.

Mrs. William H. Morse, *Chairman*, 24 W.
96th St.
Mrs. Richard K. Cooke, Montclair, N. J.
Miss M. H. Dehon, 310 Fifth Ave.
Mrs. Augustus Floyd, 36 W. 68th St.
Mr. Alexander M. Hadden, 16 W. 51st St.
Miss Georgine Iselin, 23 Madison Sq., N.
Miss C. G. Livingston, 271 Fifth Ave.
Miss Marié, 111 W. 43d St.
Mrs. Lawrence J. Mead, 15 W. 8th St.
Mrs. W. D. Morgan, 26 Washington Sq.
Mrs. Stephen Peabody, 30 E. 54th St.
Mrs. Roland Redmond, 3 E. 12th St.
Miss Ida C. Reid, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Mrs. F. Sullivan Smith, 145 W. 58th St.
Dr. Albert W. Ferris, 114 W. 69th St.

Emergency Hospital.

Mrs. William G. Davies, *Chairman*, 22 E.
45th St.
Mrs. A. Brayton Ball, 42 W. 36th St.
Mrs. Louis Mansfield Ogden, 22 E. 45th
St.

Gouverneur Hospital.

Mrs. John Wells, *Chairman*, 53 E. 25th St.
Mrs. Edward P. Fowler, 38 W. 40th St.

Harlem Hospital.

Miss Mary McMahon, *Chairman*, 37 Fifth
Ave.

Fordham Hospital.

Miss Emily Schwab, *Chairman*, Fort No.
8, Morris Heights.
Mrs. William Waddell, Sedgwick Park,
Fordham Heights.

City Hospital, Blackwell's Island.

Miss Anna B. Evans, *Chairman*, 102 E. 26th St.
Mrs. J. V. Bouvier, 48 E. 26th St.

Home for the Aged and Infirm, Blackwell's Island.

Miss J. Wisner, *Chairman*, 18 W. 12th St.
Miss H. D. Nelson, 24 E. 99th St.
Miss C. B. Townsend, 207 Broadway, Flushing, L. I.
Mrs. A. Underhill, 987 Madison Ave.
Mr. William H. Wheelock, 75 Park Ave.

Metropolitan Hospital.

Mrs. William K. Draper, *Chairman*, 121 E. 36th St.
Mrs. Learned Hand, 77 E. 55th St.
Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Murray Hill Hotel.

New York City Institutions for Children.

Mrs. Henry Oothout, *Chairman*, 151 W. 12th St.
Miss Mary Vida Clark, 105 E. 22d St.
Miss Julia Isham, 5 E. 61st St.
Mrs. Frederick Lee, 64 Park Ave.
Miss C. T. Mitchell, 27 E. 72d St.
Mrs. Frederick Peterson, 4 W. 50th St.
Miss M. B. Taber, 348 Lexington Ave.
Miss V. M. Walker, 105 E. 22d St.

Municipal Lodging House.

Mr. P. Tecumseh Sherman, *Chairman*, 15 William St.
Mr. Alexander C. Proudft, 105 E. 22d St.

Bureau of Dependent Adults.

Mr. Alexander C. Proudft, *Chairman*, 105 E. 22d St.
Miss A. B. Evans, 102 E. 26th St.
Miss Josephine Wisner, 18 W. 12th St.
Mrs. William K. Draper, 121 E. 36th St.
Mrs. Henry Oothout, 151 W. 12th St.

Steamboats of Charities Department, Transfer of Patients, and Docks.

Miss Anna B. Evans, *Chairman*, 102 E. 26th St.

Special Committee on Employment for the Infirm.

Miss Emily V. Clark, *Chairman*, The Florence, 4th Ave. and 18th St.
Miss Emma N. Ireland, *Treasurer*, 331 E. 17th St.
Mrs. Nathan M. Clark, 480 Central Park West.

UNASSIGNED MEMBERS.

Miss Eleanor Agnew, 3 W. 47th St.
Miss Julia H. Chalmers, 12 W. 17th St.
Mr. A. M. Day, Columbia University.
Dr. Jesse T. Duryea, 51 Centre St.
Miss Frances A. L. Haven, 45 Fifth Ave.
Mrs. A. J. A. Stirling, 62 W. 66th St.
Mr. J. Seely Ward, Jr., 15 E. 46th St.

ADVISORY MEMBERS.

Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, 15 W. 42d St.
W. G. Thompson, M. D., 54 E. 31st St.
Rev. S. J. Barrows, Sec'y Prison Ass'n of N. Y., 135 E. 15th St.
Mrs. E. V. H. Mansell, Supt. Charity Organization Society Laundry, 516 W. 28th St.
Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin, Associate Professor of Architecture, Columbia University, Morningside Heights.
Mr. William J. Baldwin, Consulting Engineer, 107 W. 17th St.
Mr. Samuel Henshaw, Landscape Gardener, West Brighton, S. I.
Albert Warren Ferris, M. D., Consulting Alienist, 114 West 69th St.
W. H. Maynard, M. D., 207 W. 55th St.
Thomas Southworth, M. D., 47 W. 56th St.
Mr. George P. Ludlam, Supt. N. Y. Hospital, 7 W. 15th St.
Miss Anna C. Maxwell, Supt. Nurses' Training School, Presbyterian Hospital, 41 E. 70th St.
Captain Augustus McKenzie, 25 Pine St.

Niagara County.

Miss Alice M. Pomeroy, *Pres't*, 74 Genesee St., Lockport.
 Mrs. Charles Townsend, *Sec'y*, 433 Locust St., Lockport.
 Mrs. John B. Arnold, 106 Genesee St., Lockport.
 Mrs. F. R. Baukhage, Genesee St., Lockport.
 Dr. C. F. Buck, 143 High St., Lockport.
 Miss Harriet E. Buck, 143 High St., Lockport.
 Rev. William F. Faber, 100 Genesee St., Lockport.
 Mrs. Julia T. Ferguson, 88 East Ave., Lockport.
 Miss Elizabeth Helmer, 184 Locust St., Lockport.
 Mrs. John Hodge, 121 Locust St., Lockport.
 Mr. Frederick P. James, 157 High St., Lockport.
 Mrs. R. H. James, 157 High St., Lockport.
 Mrs. Charles Keep, Locust St., Lockport.
 Rev. Benjamin M. Nyce, 130 Pine St., Lockport.
 Mrs. Jesse Peterson, 66 Walnut St., Lockport.
 Mr. Charles T. Raymond, The Niagara, Lockport.
 Mrs. E. Ashley Smith, Ontario St., Lockport.

Oneida County.

OFFICERS.

Miss Lucy C. Watson, *Pres't*, Utica.
 Mrs. A. B. Cowles, *1st Vice-Pres't*, Rome.
 Mrs. O. C. Shaver, *2d Vice-Pres't*, Utica.
 Mrs. S. B. Crittenden, *3d Vice-Pres't*, Utica.
 Mrs. W. Armstrong, *4th Vice-Pres't*, Rome.
 Miss Mary E. Wood, *Sec'y and Treas.*, Rome.

COMMITTEE ON COUNTY ALMSHOUSES.

Mrs. A. B. Cowles, *Chairman*, Rome.
 Mrs. W. Armstrong, "
 Mrs. S. B. Crittenden, Utica.
 Miss Elizabeth Flandreau, Rome.
 Miss Hattie Humaston, "
 Mrs. E. L. Jones, Utica.
 Mrs. R. B. Pritchard, "
 Mrs. O. C. Shaver, "
 Miss Lucy C. Watson, "
 Miss Mary E. Wood, Rome.

COMMITTEE ON UTICA CITY HOSPITAL.

Mrs. E. M. Jones, *Chairman*, Utica.
 Mrs. W. Armstrong, Rome.
 Mrs. George L. Curran, Utica.
 Mrs. W. Jerome Greene, "
 Mrs. D. D. Griffith, "

COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN.

Mr. William Schachtel, *Chairman*, Utica.
 Mrs. A. B. Cowles, Rome.
 Mrs. F. T. Peckham, Utica.
 Mrs. E. Z. Wright, "

COMMITTEE ON ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS.

Mr. Geo. L. Curran, *Chairman*, Utica.
 Rev. J. C. Bael, "
 Mrs. M. W. Bussey, "
 Rev. E. H. Coley, "
 Rev. Stanley Roberts, "

UNASSIGNED MEMBERS.

Mrs. W. E. Ford, Utica.
 Mrs. M. H. Griffith, "
 Mrs. H. Gilbert Hart, "
 Mrs. W. B. Jackson, "
 Mrs. F. W. H. Sheffield, "

ADVISORY MEMBERS.

Mrs. W. J. P. Kingsley, Rome.
 Rev. I. N. Terry, Utica.

Onondaga County.

Mrs. Walter Burlingame, *Sec'y*, 204
 De Witt St., Syracuse.
 Mr. Davis Cossitt, Onondaga.

Dr. Juliet E. Hanchett, Fayette Park,
Syracuse.

Mrs. Frederick R. Hazard, "Upland
Farm," Syracuse.

Miss M. O. King, 200 De Witt St., Syra-
cuse.

Ontario County.

Mrs. Charles C. Sackett, *Sec'y*, Canan-
daigua.

Mr. Charles C. Sackett, Canandaigua.

Dr. John H. Jewett, "

Mrs. John H. Jewett, "

ADVISORY MEMBERS.

Mrs. S. C. Hart, Canandaigua.

Mrs. I. B. Smith, "

Orange County.

(Committee for City and Town of New-
burgh.)

Mrs. Frederic D. Hitch, *Chairman*, New-
burgh.

Mrs. J. M. Stoutenburgh, *Sec'y*, New-
burgh.

Miss M. I. Brill, *Agent*, Newburgh.

Mrs. E. A. Adams, "

Mrs. C. F. Allan, "

Mrs. I. C. Chapman, "

Mr. W. H. Coldwell, "

Miss Anna F. Coleman, "

Miss Gertrude Carlisle, "

Hon. M. H. Hirschberg, "

Dr. John T. Howell, "

Mrs. D. A. Morrison, "

Miss Clara Odell, "

Hon. Howard Thornton, "

Mrs. Charles E. Townsend, "

REPRESENTING ALMSHOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Fred Herman, Newburgh.

Orleans County.

Rev. F. S. Dunham, *Sec'y*, Albion.

Mr. Pearl Coann, "

Rev. William J. McNab, Medina.

Mrs. W. Crawford Ramsdale, Albion.

Oswego County.

Mr. Frederick P. Clarke, *Pres't*, Oswego.

Mr. Joseph B. Lathrop, *Treas.*, "

Mr. John B. Alexander, "

Mr. John A. Barry, "

Mr. John C. Churchill, "

Mr. S. M. Coon, "

Mrs. S. M. Coon, "

Mr. Orin F. Gaylord, "

Mrs. John D. Higgins, "

Mr. Gilbert Mallison, "

Mr. John T. Mott, "

Miss Amelia B. Oliphant, "

Rev. Anthony N. Peterson, Mexico.

Mr. Louis C. Rowe, Oswego.

Rev. David Wills, Jr. "

Otsego County.

Mrs. Lynn J. Arnold, Cooperstown.

Dr. M. Imogene Bassett, "

Miss Grace Bowen, "

Mrs. Samuel A. Bowen, "

Dr. and Mrs. James Burton, "

Rev. and Mrs. S. S. Conger, "

Mrs. William Constable, "

Miss Susan A. Cooper, "

Miss Emma Cory, "

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Davidson,
Cooperstown.

Mr. David Gregory, Cooperstown.

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Keese, "

The Misses Keese, "

Mrs. William F. Morgan, "

Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Nichols, "

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Parshall,
Cooperstown.

Mrs. Alexander Mercer Pell, Springfield
Centre.

Rev. and Mrs. E. A. Perry, Coopers-
town.

Dr. Henry D. Sill, Cooperstown.

Mrs. Eugene D. Stocker, "

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore C. Turner,
Cooperstown.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Heber White, Coopers-
town.

Putnam County.

Miss Martha Barnes, *Sec'y*, Carmel.
 Mrs. Eliza Hopkins, "
 Mrs. Ann Kelly, "
 Miss Lavinia E. Luddington, "

Rensselaer County.

Mr. Louis S. Crandall, *Pres't*, Troy.
 Miss Stella Stow, *Sec'y*, "
 Rev. James Caird, D.D., "
 Mrs. Joseph B. Carr, "
 Mrs. John P. Curley, "
 Dr. Elizabeth Delevan, "
 Mr. Franklin Field, "
 Mrs. Eben Halley, "
 Mrs. Joseph Hillman, "
 Miss Augusta Lockwood, "
 Dr. James McChesney, "
 Mr. William W. Morrill, "
 Mrs. Charles Nash, "
 Mr. S. A. Silliman, "
 Mrs. E. M. Stebbins, "
 Mrs. H. B. Thomas, "
 Rev. John Walsh, D.D., "
 Mrs. Charles Warner, "
 Mrs. G. W. Wilbur, "

Richmond County.

Mrs. G. W. Curtis, *Pres't*, West New Brighton.
 Mrs. R. E. Robinson, *Vice-Pres't*, New Brighton.
 Mrs. J. K. West, *Sec'y*, 109 W. 45th St., N. Y. City.
 Mrs. Frederick Busk, West New Brighton.
 Mrs. A. M. Harris, " "
 Mrs. Kingsley, " "
 Mrs. G. D. L'Huilier, Rosebank.
 Miss Mary Marsh, "
 Mrs. Peter McQuade, New Brighton.
 Mrs. J. D. Vermilye, "
 Mrs. Samuel Wann, Rosebank.

Rockland County.

Hon. Alonzo Wheeler, *Pres't*, Haverstraw.
 Mrs. P. Van Alstine, *Vice-Pres't*, Spring Valley.
 Mrs. W. A. Masker, *Vice-Pres't*, Haverstraw.
 Mrs. E. H. Maynard, *Vice-Pres't*, Nyack.
 Mrs. F. V. Green, *Sec'y*, "
 Mrs. C. R. Blauvelt, "
 Dr. A. O. Bogert, Spring Valley.
 Rev. and Mrs. George H. Bonsal, Haverstraw.
 Mrs. H. A. Cornell, Nyack.
 Mr. Donald Dunlop, Spring Valley.
 Mrs. William Duryea, Nyack.
 Mrs. C. A. Eickhoff, Spring Valley.
 Mrs. Everett Fowler, Haverstraw.
 Mr. Alvin Graff, Spring Valley.
 Mr. F. V. Green, Nyack.
 Mrs. Warren P. Johnson, "
 Mrs. Clarence Lexow, "
 Rev. J. McCarroll Lieper, Blauvelt.
 Rev. W. A. Masker, Haverstraw.
 Dr. E. H. Maynard, Nyack.
 Mrs. Stephen Merritt, "
 Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Smith, Spring Valley.
 Mr. P. Van Alstine, Spring Valley.
 Mr. and Mrs. James Van Weelden, Nyack.
 Mrs. Victor Waldron, Nyack.
 Mrs. J. DuPratt White, "

St. Lawrence County.

Mr. H. D. Ellsworth, *Pres't*, Canton.
 Miss Annie Clarkson, *Sec'y*, Potsdam.
 Mrs. Minna Ellsworth, Canton.
 Miss Grace R. Knowles, Potsdam.
 Mrs. Emma Sackrider, Canton.

Schenectady County.

Mr. John L. Swits, *Pres't*, 25 North Ferry St., Schenectady.
 Mr. Charles E. Kingsbury, *Sec'y*, 311 State St., Schenectady.

Rev. H. C. Hinds, Schenectady.
 Mrs. A. M. White, 20 Union Ave., Schenectady.
 Mrs. John Wiederhold, 612 Union St., Schenectady.
 Mrs. John E. Yorkston, Jr., 140 Third Ave., Schenectady.

Schoharie County.

Mrs. Jacob Neville, *Pres't*, Middleburgh.
 Mrs. C. W. Pitcher, *Sec'y*, Middleburgh.
 Mr. Wallington E. Bassler, Middleburgh.
 Mrs. John Cornell, Middleburgh.
 Mr. George Danforth, "
 Mrs. George Danforth, "
 Mr. J. L. Engle, "
 Mr. John B. Grant, Schoharie.
 Mrs. John B. Grant, "
 Miss Sophonisba P. Handy, "
 Mrs. S. C. Kimm, Middleburgh.
 Mrs. Kingsley, Schoharie.
 Mrs. Mary Mayhem, "
 Miss A. Lee Pitcher, Middleburgh.
 Mrs. W. T. Rivenberg, "
 Miss Margaret L. Scribner, "
 Mrs. S. C. Skinner, "
 Mrs. Delia Stanton, "
 Mrs. Austin Turner, "
 Mr. Charles White, "
 Mrs. Charles White, "

Seneca County.

Rev. William B. Clarke, *Pres't*, Seneca Falls.
 Rev. A. W. Taylor, *Vice-Pres't*, Seneca Falls.
 Rev. C. F. Porter, *Sec'y*, Lodi.
 Rev. John Quincy Adams, Waterloo.
 Mrs. Francis Bacon, "
 Mrs. H. L. M. Clarke, Seneca Falls.
 Miss Jessie M. Clarke, "
 Rev. Henry E. Hubbard, Waterloo.
 Miss Mary M. Hunt, "

Rev. J. W. Jacks, D.D., Geneva.
 Mrs. Richard P. Kendig, Waterloo.
 Mrs. F. L. Manning, Waterloo.
 Mrs. A. M. Patterson, Geneva.
 Mrs. L. R. Pierson, Waterloo.
 Mrs. C. F. Porter, Lodi.
 Rev. H. A. Porter, Ovid.
 Mrs. H. A. Porter, "
 Rev. Pulaski E. Smith, Tyre.
 Mr. Charles H. Swarthout, Ovid.
 Mrs. A. W. Taylor, Seneca Falls.
 Mrs. Jonathon D. Thomas, Ovid.
 Hon. Diedrich Willers, Fayette.
 Mrs. Diedrich Willers, "

Steuben County.

Mrs. John Davenport, *Pres't*, Bath.
 Mrs. William H. Nichols, *Sec'y*, "
 Hon. and Mrs. Milo M. Acker, Hornellsville.
 Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Barton, Bath.
 Mrs. W. S. Burns, "
 Mr. and Mrs. John S. Curtis, Curtis.
 Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Darrin, Addison.
 Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hallock, Bath.
 Mrs. C. F. Kingsley, "
 Hon. J. F. Little, "
 Dr. George C. McNett, "
 Mrs. Robert McPherson, "
 Hon. William H. Nichols, "
 Mr. and Mrs. George N. Orcutt, Hornellsville.
 Hon. and Mrs. John F. Parkhurst, Bath.
 Mr. William B. Pratt, Prattsburgh.
 Mr. H. Wilmot Smith, Avoca.
 Mrs. F. A. Williams, Corning.

Suffolk County.

Mrs. Selah B. Strong, *Pres't*, Setauket.
 Miss Cornelia T. Strong, *Sec'y*, "
 Mrs. Augustus Floyd, Mastio.
 Miss Sally Foster, Quogue.
 Miss Leila Havens, Centre Moriches.
 Mrs. Robert Smith, Yaphank.

ADVISORY MEMBERS.

Mrs. Ralph W. Brydges, Islip.
 Miss Harriet Corwith, Bridgehampton.
 Mrs. Nicoll Floyd, Centre Moriches.
 Mrs. Robert F. Hawkins, Yaphank.
 Mr. Joseph S. Osborn, Easthampton.

Sullivan County.

Rev. R. B. Perine, *Pres't*, Monticello.
 Rev. Stephen Van Rensselaer, *Vice-Pres't*, Monticello.
 Mrs. John P. Roosa, *Sec'y*, Monticello.
 Mr. David S. Avery, "
 Mrs. David S. Avery, "
 Miss Edith Bennett, "
 Mrs. T. F. Bush, "
 Miss Louise Bush, "
 Mrs. W. H. Cady, "
 Mr. G. H. Carpenter, Liberty.
 Mrs. G. H. Carpenter, "
 Miss Ida Decker, Monticello.
 Miss Kate O. Decker, "
 Rev. G. W. Downs, "
 Mrs. G. W. Downs, "
 Mrs. E. W. Fairchild, "
 Miss Agnes Fairchild, "
 Mr. A. J. Glennie, "
 Mrs. A. J. Glennie, "
 Mrs. B. S. Johnson, "
 Miss Harriet T. Jones, "
 Mr. W. Chester Kinne, White Lake.
 Mrs. G. L. McLaughlin, Monticello.
 Dr. F. A. McWilliams, "
 Mrs. R. B. Perine, "
 Mr. John P. Roosa, "
 Mr. A. G. Stafford, "
 Mrs. A. G. Stafford, "
 Rev. Emmet Sloat, Livingston Manor.
 Mrs. Emmet Sloat,
 Mrs. Josiah Smith, Liberty.
 Mrs. James H. Strong, Monticello.
 Mrs. Edwin H. Strong, "
 Mrs. William L. Thornton, "
 Mrs. R. B. Towner, "
 Mrs. J. F. Tymeson, "
 Mrs. John Waller, "

Mrs. J. P. Welch, Liberty.
 Mr. J. O. Young, "
 Mrs. J. O. Young, "

Tompkins County.

Mr. George R. Williams, *Pres't*, Ithaca.
 Mrs. George Apgar, *Sec'y*, "
 Mr. Charles H. Blood, "
 Mr. Charles D. Bostwick, "
 Mrs. Hermon V. Bostwick, "
 Mrs. D. F. Finch, "
 Miss Jane L. Hardy, "
 Prof. J. W. Jenks, "
 Miss Mary Philips, "
 Mrs. C. J. Rumsey, "
 Mrs. Frank Romer, "
 Mr. William Romer, "
 Mrs. W. Hazlitt Smith, "
 Mrs. Joseph Utter, "
 Prof. Walter F. Willcox, "
 Mrs. Geo. B. Williams, "
 Mrs. R. B. Williams, "

Ulster County.

Mr. De Witt Roosa, *Pres't*, Kingston.
 Mrs. Julia Dillon, *Vice-Pres't*, "
 Mrs. A. V. V. Kenyon, *Sec'y*, "
 Mr. F. J. R. Clarke, *Treas.*, "
 Rev. O. Applegate, "
 Rev. Louis Barney, "
 Mr. Reuben Bernard, "
 Mr. Louis Bevier, Marbletown.
 Mr. Theodore Brink, Katrine.
 Mr. and Mrs. John Brodhead, Kingston.
 Rev. R. L. Burtzell, D. D., "
 Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Cantine, "
 Miss Kitty H. Cantine, Stone Ridge.
 Mrs. F. J. R. Clarke, Kingston.
 Mr. A. T. Clearwater, "
 Mr. DeWitt C. Davis, Shokan.
 Miss Elizabeth De Witt, Kingston.
 Mrs. Philip Elting, "
 Mrs. J. H. Everitt, "

Mrs. W. B. Fitch, Kingston.
 Mr. and Mrs. John Forsyth, "
 Miss K. B. Forsyth, "
 Miss M. I. Forsyth, "
 Miss P. B. Forsyth, "
 Mr. Isaiah Fuller, "
 Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hale, Rondout.
 Rev. and Mrs. C. M. Hall, Kingston.
 Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hardenburgh, Stone
 Ridge.
 Miss Hardenburgh, Stone Ridge.
 r. John E. Hardenburgh, Rosendale.
 Mrs. George B. Hibbard, Rondout.
 Mrs. G. D. House, Shokan.
 Mrs. John Hutton, Rondout.
 Mr. and Mrs. William Lawton, Jr.,
 Kingston.
 Mr. Asa Le Fevre, Forest Glen.
 Mrs. John McEntee, Kingston.
 Mrs. J. O. Merritt, "
 Mr. J. V. Henry Nott, "
 Miss Nott, "
 Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Oakes, "
 Mrs. De Witt Roosa, "
 Mr. and Mrs. John W. Searing, "
 Rev. and Mrs. F. B. Seeley, "
 Miss Frances Shufeldt, "
 Mr. George A. Shufeldt, Rondout.
 Mrs. Edgar Snyder, Woodstock.
 Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Soop, Kingston.
 Mrs. D. B. ow, Rondout.
 Dr. and Mrs. H. Van Hoesenberg, Kings-
 ton.
 Miss Mary Van Leuven, Kingston.
 Rev. and Mrs. J. G. Van Slyke, Kings-
 ton.
 Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Waters, Rondout.
 Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Willis, Clinton-
 dale.

Washington County.

Miss S. E. Taylor, Sec'y, Argyle.
 Mrs. J. A. Crandall, "
 Mrs. Margaret Hall, "
 Mrs. A. McDougal, "
 Mrs. M. B. Milliman, "
 Mrs. C. A. Rouse, "
 Miss Nancy Scott, Sandy Hill.

Mrs. C. W. Taylor, Argyle.
 Mrs. Theodore Taylor, "
 Mrs. Rodney Van Wormer, "

Wayne County.

Rev. L. A. Ostrander, D.D., Pres't,
 Lyons.
 Mrs. Hannah B. Tinalay, Sec'y, Lyons,
 Rev. John Chester Ball, Newark.
 Mrs. Mary E. Burke, Palmyra.
 Hon. Henry B. Durfee, "
 Hon. R. P. Groat, Newark.
 Mrs. Daniel Morgan, Lyons.
 Miss B. B. Ryerson, Clyde.
 Mrs. Phoebe A. Vary, Newark.
 Hon. E. B. Wells, Clyde.
 Mrs. E. B. Wells, "
 Rev. V. M. Yergin, "

Westchester County.

Mr. W. Franklin Brush, Pres't, Tarry-
 town.
 Miss Gertrude Nichols, Sec'y, Tarry-
 town.
 Miss Anne Archbold, Tarrytown.
 Mr. Marshall L. Bacon, "
 Mrs. James Butler, Eastview.
 Mrs. William Casey, Katonah.
 Mr. Charles P. Cowles, Rye.
 Dr. Carroll Dunham, Irvington.
 Mr. Charles Ewing, Tarrytown.
 Mr. Charles Judson Gould, "
 Mrs. Francis Kinloch Hunter, Pelham
 Manor.
 Mr. Charles E. Lord, Tarrytown.
 Miss C. E. Mason, "
 Mr. David M. Milton, Pocantico Hills.
 Mrs. K. F. Reynard, Tarrytown.
 Mr. Roswell Skeel, "
 Mrs. Roswell Skeel, "

Wyoming County.

Mrs. Augustus Frank, Pres't, Warsaw.
 Mr. Benedict Brooks, Vice-Pres't, Pearl
 Creek.

Mr. Luman Davis, *Vice-Pres't*, Arcade.
 Mrs. Horace Green, *Vice-Pres't*, Portageville.
 Mr. Charles Loomis, *Vice-Pres't*, Attica.
 Mrs. H. A. Pierce, *Vice-Pres't*, Castile.
 Mrs. Newton Wyckoff, *Vice-Pres't*, Perry.
 Mrs. Laura B. Robinson, *Sec'y*, Warsaw.
 Mrs. A. E. Bridgen, Attica.
 Mrs. Benedict Brooks, Pearl Creek.
 Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Buxton, Warsaw.
 Mrs. J. B. Crossett, "
 Miss Juliet Crossett, "
 Hon. John N. Davidson, Wiscoy.
 Mr. Dexter S. Davis, Varysburg.
 Mrs. Luman Davis, Arcade.
 Miss Martha Dudley, Warsaw.
 Mrs. Elbert E. Farman, "
 Dr. Cordelia A. Green, Castile.

Mrs. L. Hayden Humphrey, Warsaw.
 Mrs. Wolcott J. Humphrey, "
 Mrs. Charles Loomis, Attica.
 Miss Florence Loomis, "
 Mrs. James E. Norton, Warsaw.
 Mrs. Mary I. Olin, Perry.
 Mrs. George O. Otis, Warsaw.
 Mr. H. A. Pierce, Castile.
 Mrs. Edward C. Tolles, Attica.
 Mrs. James H. Van Arsdale, Castile.
 Miss Elizabeth Young, Warsaw.

Yates County.

Mrs. H. K. Armstrong, Penn Yan.
 Miss Mary Curtis, "
 Mrs. Charles Eastman, "
 Miss Sarah F. Sheppard, "
 Mrs. W. N. Wise, "

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION
TO THE
STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK CITY, November 1, 1903.

To the State Board of Charities:

The Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association respectfully submits, in behalf of the Association, its thirty-first annual report. This report includes an account of the work of the Association and its committees, during the year ending September 30, 1903, a statement of the results of its visits to State, county, city and town charitable institutions, and of its efforts to influence legislation in the interests of charity, with some observations upon various phases of the administration of public charity in this State since the latest previous report of the Association.

The work for the improvement of almshouses, public hospitals and other charitable institutions maintained by the State, and by counties, cities, and towns, and in aiding the public authorities in the care of destitute children who are public charges, has been carried on without interruption during the year. The work done by the Association, with a total expenditure of \$13,326.11, may be briefly summarized as follows:

SUMMARY OF WORK OF PAST YEAR.

1. The Association's local committees have visited and maintained a supervision over the almshouses and public hospitals in forty-seven of the fifty-eight counties of the State which have such institutions, including the frequent inspection of all the numerous institutions in the Departments of Public Charities and of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals in New York City.

2. Nine State Charitable Institutions have been visited by the Association's twenty-three local visitors to these institutions, and fourteen State Hospitals for the Insane by its fifty local visitors to State Hospitals. From the central office nine State Charitable Institutions and ten State Hospitals have been visited.

3. Several County Committees have appeared before County Boards of Supervisors, and the Committees in the counties which constitute the Greater New York have appeared before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City, to state the needs of, and to urge proper appropriations for, public charitable institutions.

4. All proposed legislation relating to charities has been carefully examined, and the Association has taken an active part, in co-operation with other associations, institutions, and individuals in endeavoring to influence legislation which affected the welfare of the poor.

5. The Association had under the oversight of its various branches and Committees on October 1, 1903, 1380 children who had been placed in families, or were with their mothers in situations. Of these children 415 were in free homes and 244 in boarding homes, and 721 with their mothers in situations. If these children were collected in one institution, the expenditure for site and buildings would certainly be at least \$500,000 and the annual expenditure for maintenance not less than \$100,000. Under the present plan there has been no expense for land or buildings, and only about twelve thousand dollars per year for placing-out and subsequent supervision. The superior advantages of family life for these younger children are not less marked, and are far more important to the community than the incidental economy of the plan. The work for children has been carried on by the following committees and branches:

a. The Placing-out Committee has found permanent free homes in carefully selected families for 62 destitute children, nearly all of whom were received from institutions or public officials, and has exercised a careful supervision over these children, as well as over those placed-out in preceding years. The total number placed-out by the Committee from August, 1898, to September 30, 1903, is 357.

b. Through County Committees, supplemented by the Placing-out Agency, the Association has maintained a friendly supervision over some of the dependent children placed-out in families by public officials in Allegany, Lewis, Nassau, Richmond and Rockland Counties.

c. The Committee on Providing Situations in the Country

for Destitute Mothers with Infants secured 463 situations for homeless women with their babies during the year, and had 728 women with babies under care.

d. The Newburgh Agency for Dependent Children, maintained by the Association's Committee in the City of Newburgh, visited and maintained an effective oversight over 79 destitute children from that city placed in families either by the Agency or by the Almshouse Commissioners, and investigated 21 applications for the admission of children to the Children's Home. The Commissioners contribute \$400 a year towards the expenses of the work.

e. The Columbia County Agency for Dependent Children assists the Superintendent of the Poor of Columbia County in the investigation of the circumstances of children who are, or are sought to be made, a charge on the County. As a result of the work of this Agency the number of children maintained by the County in private institutions has been reduced from 98 at the beginning of the year 1901 to 47 at the end of the year 1903. The Board of Supervisors contributes \$500 a year towards the expenses of the work.

f. The Joint Committee (State Charities Aid Association and New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor) on the Care of Motherless Infants works in co-operation with the Department of Public Charities of New York City, and had under its care during the year ending September 30, 1903, 190 motherless babies, received from the Department of Public Charities. During the past five years 176 babies have been placed in permanent free homes for adoption. The mortality rate among foundlings has been reduced from the extremely high rate which prevailed among foundlings under the care of the City, to 11 per cent. among those under the care of the Committee during the past year. 98 are in the care of the Committee, October 1, 1903.

LEGISLATION.

The legislative session of 1903, while less momentous to the wards of the State than that of 1902, was characterized by a considerable number of important measures affecting the welfare of the poor in their homes and public dependents in insti-

tutions. The Association actively interested itself in these measures, taking the initiative in connection with the proposed legislation which affected public dependents, and co-operating, upon the invitation of private individuals and societies and public departments, in endeavoring to influence legislation in connection with measures affecting the general welfare, such as tenement house conditions and child labor. While the special field of work which the Association aims to cover is the improvement of the condition of the beneficiaries of public charity and the adoption of the best methods of organizing and administering public and private charity, it is felt that there is a close connection between this field of work and that of the prevention of pauperism and disease, through improvement in the conditions of the life and labor of the poor, which is the aim of the Tenement House and Child Labor Laws. The Association has been glad to co-operate with those who are working for these better conditions, and has helped to educate public opinion on these important matters. A brief account is given in the following pages of the course of legislation directly affecting the classes in which the Association is particularly interested, and for convenience of reference the following summary is given, which shows the number and variety of the measures in which the Association took an active interest, and their fate at the hands of the Legislature and the Governor.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE ASSOCIATION:

1. Which became law:

Appointment of Medical Inspector by State Commission in Lunacy.

Provision for emergency commitments to State Hospitals for the Insane.

Establishment of a new State Hospital for the Insane.

Amendment of Child Labor Law.

Establishment of a Children's Court in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Provision for separate hearing of children's cases throughout the State.

Providing for the registration of trained nurses.

2. Which failed to become law:

Reception Hospital for the Insane in New York City.

Amending the Greater New York Charter with relation to the Department of Correction.

Amending the Penal Code to include in the list of misdemeanors offenses mentioned in the State Charities Law.

Amending the State Charities Law with relation to commitments to reformatories for women.

BILLS OPPOSED BY THE ASSOCIATION:

1. Which failed to become law:

Authorizing the Commissioner of Public Charities of New York City to distribute coal among the poor.

Providing for an ambulance service in connection with the Department of Public Charities.

Amending the Tenement House Law.

Abolishing the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford.

Establishing the Bedford State Hospital for the Insane.

Providing for a single treasurer and a single purchasing agent for all the State Hospitals for the Insane.

Relating to the qualifications of the superintendent of the Rome State Custodial Asylum.

Lowering the age of commitment of juveniles to reformatories.

2. Which became law:

Relating to changes in the salaries and wages of officers and employees of State Charitable Institutions.

Relating to the establishment of hospitals or camps for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

We give a brief account of the more important of these measures, which affected other interests than those of the insane. An account of legislation affecting the insane is included in the Association's eleventh annual report to the State Commission in Lunacy, Publication No. 86.

Affecting State Charitable Institutions.

SALARY CLASSIFICATION COMMISSION.—Chapter 239 amended the State Finance Law with relation to the duties of the so-called

Salary Classification Commission in a way which has provoked considerable discussion, as there is some doubt as to the significance of the change, some thinking that the amendment merely limited the action of the Commission to one month each year, while others think that it may interfere with the automatic working of the Commission's schedules. Under the old law the State Comptroller and the President of the State Board of Charities, subject to the written approval of the Governor, were required to classify into grades the officers and employees of the various charitable and reformatory institutions, and to fix their salaries and wages. The new law replaces the requirement that they "shall fix the salaries and wages to be paid such officers and employees" by requiring that they shall "in the month of September of each year recommend to the Governor such changes in the salaries and wages of such officers and employees for the ensuing fiscal year as may seem proper, but such changes shall not be made unless the Governor shall approve the same in writing." It was feared that this might open the way for a yearly readjustment of salaries, and subject the Commission and the Governor to the annoyance of annual applications for advancement from many officers and employees and their friends throughout the State, who would no longer regard the Commission's schedules as having the permanency secured under the old law. The schedules prepared by the Commission and then in force provided for a gradual increase from minimum to maximum of the salaries and wages of certain officers and employees who are classified into grades, the increase being based on a time limit of satisfactory service, a system which has been widely adopted in large charitable and educational departments and institutions, both public and private. The changes authorized at the first meeting of the Commission under the new law in September, 1903, were in conformity with the previous policy of the Commission and the provisions of the existing schedules.

BEDFORD ABOLITION BILL.—A bill was introduced to amend the State Charities Law relating to Houses of Refuge and Reformatories for Women. It was proposed that the inmates of the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford be

transferred to the Houses of Refuge for Women at Hudson and Albion, so that the buildings at Bedford might be turned into a State Hospital for the Insane. Aside from the unsuitability of the property for the uses of the insane, an aspect of the subject which is treated in the eleventh annual report of this Association to the State Commission in Lunacy, the urgent need of the institution for the purposes for which it was established would be sufficient reason for retaining it. One of the chief reasons for the establishment of a reformatory at Bedford was the apparent unwillingness of committing magistrates to send women from New York City and Long Island to an institution so far from their home and friends as the House of Refuge at Hudson. It was felt that as more than half the population of the State is to be found in New York City and vicinity, one of the State's Reformatories should be so located as to be easily accessible to the residents of this section. The abandonment of the institution at Bedford would probably result in the sending of female misdemeanants to jail, or to the penitentiary or the workhouse, which would do away with reformatory treatment for the majority of cases most in need of it.

The reason advanced for the proposed change was that, as none of the three reformatories for women was full, the population of the three might be accommodated at two of them. As a matter of fact, the total number of vacancies at the Hudson and Albion institutions was about 100, while there were nearly 200 inmates at the Bedford Reformatory. At the time of the introduction of the bill, the Hudson House of Refuge was three-fourths occupied, the Western House of Refuge four-fifths, and the Bedford Reformatory nine-tenths. The vacancies seem to be due not to the lack of suitable cases in the State, but to the unfamiliarity of the courts with the aims and methods of these institutions, so that large numbers of young women who might benefit by their discipline and training are not committed to them.

The bill for the abolition of the Reformatory and the bill for the establishment of a State Hospital for the Insane in the buildings at Bedford, were both considered by the Senate and Assembly Committees of the Legislature to which they were referred, at a joint Committee meeting, held February 24, at which

a hearing was afforded to those desiring to speak for or against the plan proposed. After listening to the arguments on both sides, the committees wisely refrained from reporting the bills to the Legislature.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF THE ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM.—
A bill affecting the appointment of a superintendent of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, which was passed by the Legislature, was opposed by this Association and vetoed by the Governor. This bill affected the appointment of a superintendent of the Rome State Custodial Asylum by the managers of that institution. Owing to a defect in the State Charities Law the managers appear to have no power to make such an appointment, a power which they should, of course, possess; but the bill to give them this power provided that the selection of a superintendent, which had formerly been confined to physicians with five years' experience in an institution for the insane, must be limited to a physician "with an experience of at least five years in an institution for the mentally defective." The friends of the bill asserted that the term "mentally defective" properly includes the insane, the epileptic, the feeble-minded and the idiotic, but it was the opinion of this Association that this broad interpretation was open to question, the term mentally defective not being generally understood to include the insane, and that it would be better to avoid the possibility of misconstruction by replacing the words "mentally defective" by the more specific words "the insane, the feeble-minded, the idiotic, and the epileptic." If the words mentally defective were construed to include only those lacking in mind and not those mentally diseased, the choice of the managers, if this bill had become law, would have been limited at the present time to one person, while at some time in the future there might not be a single individual in the State eligible for appointment. The delay in the appointment of a superintendent is in some ways unfortunate, but even more unfortunate would have been the enactment of a law capable of being interpreted in different ways, which might have required the submission of the matter to the courts, and even greater delay as a consequence than has been

caused by the present postponement of the needed amendment of the present law.

Affecting the Sick.

HOSPITALS FOR CONSUMPTIVES.—One of the most disastrous measures which has received legislative and executive sanction is that which is embodied in Chapter 638, which reads as follows: "A hospital, camp or other establishment for the treatment of patients suffering from the disease known as pulmonary tuberculosis, shall not be established in any town by any person, association, corporation or municipality, unless the board of supervisors of the county and the town board of the town, shall each adopt a resolution authorizing the establishment thereof, and describing the limits of the locality in which the same may be established."

The effect of this law is to make it impossible for any city in the State, or any fraternal order, charitable society, or philanthropic individual, to establish a hospital, camp, or other establishment for the treatment of consumptives, outside the city limits, except under conditions which are practically prohibitive.

In our opinion, the country districts were already sufficiently well protected by the provisions of existing law requiring the approval of the State Board of Health before an institution for consumptives could be established in any part of the State, also providing that no city of the first class should establish such a hospital within the corporate limits of any other city, or any village; and that if such an institution is established anywhere it must be under the jurisdiction of the local Board of Health of the place where it is situated, and of the Board of Health of the city establishing it as well as of the State Board.

It is not likely that public or private corporations or individuals would, of their own initiative, select sites for hospitals or camps in other than the more thinly settled parts of the State, but even if they were likely to select more thickly settled localities there would be little or no injustice done to the residents. Those who favored this change in the law have shown an unwarranted fear of the effects of the establishment of the hospitals or camps of the sort contemplated on the health of the

neighborhood in which they are located. In our report for the fiscal year 1898 our Committee on Hospitals summarized the information which it had collected concerning the care of pulmonary tuberculosis in foreign countries, and made the following statement on this point:

“As to the question of danger to the inhabitants in localities where sanatoria have been established the evidence is as follows: In the case of a sanatorium, where patients are collected and are under the supervision of a physician, carrying out hygienic and prophylactic measures, there is no danger. In fact, in Germany the statistics indicate that tuberculosis in neighboring villages is actually diminished, as the people, by example and education, learn to care for themselves and protect each other. On the other hand, where phthisical cases are sent to localities for their health, living at large in the towns or districts with no prophylactic precautions, and no medical supervision and guidance, tuberculosis is spread and the natives suffer accordingly. In certain districts of the Austrian Alps where tuberculosis has been unknown, it began to show itself among the natives, we are told, shortly after the place had become a resort for phthisical patients.”

By the passage of this law the thousands of sufferers from pulmonary tuberculosis in this State may be prevented from receiving the care and treatment which would result in their cure or improvement. More than sixty per cent. of the people of this State live in cities of over 40,000 inhabitants, and it is among the poor in cities that the disease is most prevalent. It is deplorable that the interests of these unfortunate people should be subordinated to local property interests which were already amply protected by previously existing laws.

It is only within the past few years that the public has become aroused to the calamity which threatens the State through the neglect of the conditions which produce and advance this most prevalent disease. Happily we have learned at the same time the extent to which the disease is preventable and curable. Philanthropists are doing more and more to alleviate the suffering of those who are afflicted and of those who are dependent upon them. Many of the large gifts of the future may be expected to take this course, and it is certainly unfor-

fortunate that any law should be passed which may discourage men of wealth and public spirit from establishing the institutions for the care and cure of consumptives which the State so sorely needs. The uncertainty of the possibility of locating such an institution in any suitable part of the State will, it is feared, be a cause for discouragement to many who might contemplate bequests for such a purpose.

There was great opposition to the passage of the bill by the press and the public. The most prominent charitable and medical societies, and such organizations as the Masonic fraternity of the State urged the Governor to withhold his signature. It is to be hoped that the law will be repealed during the coming session. There seems the more reason to expect this, as it was evident from the memorandum filed by the Governor in signing the bill that he had been misled, and misunderstood its relation to previously existing law, since he said, "This bill substitutes for the State Commissioner of Health the local Board of Supervisors of the County, and for the local Board of Health the Town Board," while in reality the requirement of the consent of the State and local Boards of Health was not done away with by this new law, and instead of substituting one set of consents for another, it adds new and more stringent regulations to those already existing.

REGISTRATION OF NURSES.—Chapter 293 amends the Public Health Law relative to the practice of nursing, by providing for the registration of trained nurses. A board of five examiners, representing the New York State Nurses' Association, and appointed by the regents of the University of the State of New York, acts in an advisory capacity to the regents in matters affecting the examination and registration of nurses. A nurse registered in accordance with the provisions of this law may assume the title R. N.

Affecting Children.

CHILD LABOR LAWS.—For no measure does the Legislature of 1903 deserve greater praise than for the radical amendment of the Child Labor Laws, the provisions of which were formerly inadequate and difficult of enforcement. While this Association took an interest in this beneficent legislation and made frequent

appeals to its members throughout the State to exert themselves in behalf of the contemplated reforms, the subject is not one with which the Association is directly concerned, and for information regarding it our readers are referred to the publications of the Child Labor Committee at 170 Fifth avenue, New York City.

CHILDREN'S COURTS.—More closely related to our work is the legislation of the past year with regard to Children's Courts. The excellent system of separate courts for children has been firmly established in this State by the passage of the following law (Chapter 331):

"All cases involving the commitment or trial of children, actually or apparently under the age of sixteen years, for any violation of law in any court shall be heard and determined by such court, at suitable times to be designated therefor by it, separate and apart from the trial of other criminal cases, of which session a separate docket and record shall be kept. All such cases shall, so far as practicable, be heard and determined in a separate court room to be known as the children's court and to be used exclusively for the examination and trial of children, actually or apparently under the age of sixteen years, charged with any offense. And all such cases and cases of offenses by, or against the person of, a child under the age of sixteen years shall have preference over all other cases, before all magistrates and in all courts and tribunals in this State both civil and criminal; and where a child is committed or detained as a witness in any such case shall be brought to trial or otherwise disposed of without delay, whether the defendant be in custody or enlarged on bail."

In the Borough of Brooklyn a Children's Court is established by Chapter 159, entitled "An act to amend the Greater New York Charter relative to inferior courts of criminal jurisdiction." This law provides for the appointment of an additional justice for the Court of Special Sessions of the second division, and for the holding of a court for children in "some building separate and apart from one used for the trial of persons above the age of sixteen," and in other respects extends to the Borough of Brooklyn the provisions of law

formerly relating only to the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. The Brooklyn Children's Court was opened September 9th, and has been in successful operation since that time.

CUSTODY OF CHILD.—Another law which is of interest in this connection is embodied in Chapter 329, which provides that when an arrest is made of a child charged only with the violation of a corporation ordinance, or of Section 675 of the Penal Code, or of the Labor Law relating to the sale of papers by children, the personal recognizance of the parent, or other guardian of the child, to produce the child before the proper court or magistrate on the following day, may be accepted in lieu of bail, and the child be discharged to the care and custody of this person. This is a step in the right direction, as it is certainly unfortunate that children who have committed some slight offense should be taken in charge by the police and kept over night.

MAINTENANCE OF CHILD.—Chapter 13 contains the excellent provision that "whenever any child shall be committed to an institution pursuant to any provision of law, any criminal court or magistrate may issue a warrant for the arrest of the father of the child, and examine into his ability to maintain such child in whole or in part; and if satisfied that such father is able to contribute towards the support of the child, then such court or magistrate shall, by order, require the weekly payment by such father of such sum and in such manner as shall be in said order directed, towards the maintenance of such child in such institution, which amount when paid shall be credited by the institution to the city, town or county against any sums due to it therefrom on account of the maintenance of the child." This will help correct an abuse which has grown up in connection with the commitment of children to institutions. It frequently happens that children committed to institutions for slight offenses have parents who are well able to provide for them, and who, as a result of their failure to give their children proper training, are relieved of the responsibility of their support. It also happens not infrequently that parents who desire to be relieved of the care and support of their children apply to the courts for the commitment of the children to institutions on the ground that they are unruly, sometimes after

tutions. The Association actively interested itself in these measures, taking the initiative in connection with the proposed legislation which affected public dependents, and co-operating, upon the invitation of private individuals and societies and public departments, in endeavoring to influence legislation in connection with measures affecting the general welfare, such as tenement house conditions and child labor. While the special field of work which the Association aims to cover is the improvement of the condition of the beneficiaries of public charity and the adoption of the best methods of organizing and administering public and private charity, it is felt that there is a close connection between this field of work and that of the prevention of pauperism and disease, through improvement in the conditions of the life and labor of the poor, which is the aim of the Tenement House and Child Labor Laws. The Association has been glad to co-operate with those who are working for these better conditions, and has helped to educate public opinion on these important matters. A brief account is given in the following pages of the course of legislation directly affecting the classes in which the Association is particularly interested, and for convenience of reference the following summary is given, which shows the number and variety of the measures in which the Association took an active interest, and their fate at the hands of the Legislature and the Governor.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE ASSOCIATION:

1. Which became law:

Appointment of Medical Inspector by State Commission in Lunacy.

Provision for emergency commitments to State Hospitals for the Insane.

Establishment of a new State Hospital for the Insane.

Amendment of Child Labor Law.

Establishment of a Children's Court in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Provision for separate hearing of children's cases throughout the State.

Providing for the registration of trained nurses.

2. Which failed to become law:

Reception Hospital for the Insane in New York City.

Amending the Greater New York Charter with relation to the Department of Correction.

Amending the Penal Code to include in the list of misdemeanors offenses mentioned in the State Charities Law.

Amending the State Charities Law with relation to commitments to reformatories for women.

BILLS OPPOSED BY THE ASSOCIATION:

1. Which failed to become law:

Authorizing the Commissioner of Public Charities of New York City to distribute coal among the poor.

Providing for an ambulance service in connection with the Department of Public Charities.

Amending the Tenement House Law.

Abolishing the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford.

Establishing the Bedford State Hospital for the Insane.

Providing for a single treasurer and a single purchasing agent for all the State Hospitals for the Insane.

Relating to the qualifications of the superintendent of the Rome State Custodial Asylum.

Lowering the age of commitment of juveniles to reformatories.

2. Which became law:

Relating to changes in the salaries and wages of officers and employees of State Charitable Institutions.

Relating to the establishment of hospitals or camps for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

We give a brief account of the more important of these measures, which affected other interests than those of the insane. An account of legislation affecting the insane is included in the Association's eleventh annual report to the State Commission in Lunacy, Publication No. 86.

Affecting State Charitable Institutions.

SALARY CLASSIFICATION COMMISSION.—Chapter 239 amended the State Finance Law with relation to the duties of the so-called

up-to-date card system of keeping records facilitates the work of the Bureau, and makes it possible to bring together for purposes of reference the entire history of every child, information which was formerly scattered through a series of books and other records. The beginning of a training school for workers in charity has been made in connection with the Department, and "pupil examiners" have been appointed at a nominal salary to gain experience in connection with the Bureaus of Dependent Children and Dependent Adults. In this way a considerable force of workers is put at the disposal of the Department at a minimum cost, and the number and efficiency of the applicants for regular positions in the Department are increased. The Department has been able to place the work for children in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond on a uniform basis with that in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

The system of requiring part payments from the relatives of children in institutions, who, though unable wholly to support their children, can make some regular contribution towards their support, has resulted in a very considerable financial saving to the city, and more important than that, has strengthened the feeling of parental responsibility, and will doubtless result in an earlier resumption of complete financial responsibility than would have been likely otherwise.

The amounts collected by the Bureau of Dependent Children of the Department of Public Charities by quarterly periods since October 1, 1902, when the plan was put into effect, are as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Last quarter, 1902..... | \$1,009 50 |
| 1st " 1903 | \$1,966 50 |
| 2nd " " | 3,314 50 |
| 3rd " " | 3,503 26 |
| 4th " " | 4,036 68 |
| Total for 1903..... | \$12,820 94 |

It is gratifying to note a marked increase also in the amounts collected from parents and guardians towards the support of children committed to institutions, through the activity of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The amounts

so collected during the past six years, as shown by the annual reports of that Society, are as follows:

| | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1898 | \$9,952 00 |
| 1899 | 9,690 75 |
| 1900 | 14,407 95 |
| 1901 | 20,491 48 |
| 1902 | 25,955 27 |
| 1903* | 22,000 00 |

While the amount for 1903 shows some decrease it is more than offset by the increase in the amounts received through the Charities Department.

The work of the Department of Public Charities is supplemented by the Committee on Dependent Children of the Charity Organization Society, the St. Vincent de Paul Society and the United Hebrew Charities, to which are referred cases that the Department considers unsuitable for commitment. These societies inquire into the circumstances of parents who seek to have their children committed to institutions, and by advice and help endeavor to keep the family together if it seems best for the children to remain at home. In many cases, where the moral conditions of the home are all that they should be and where temporary poverty has led the parents to apply to be relieved of their children, assistance is obtained from charitable agencies or individuals until the family becomes entirely self-supporting, and a break-up of the home is avoided.

The work of the Department of Public Charities and of the co-operating private societies, the work of the various organizations and institutions which place children in family homes, together with the prosperity which has prevailed, and the increasing appreciation of the value of home life for the young, all these factors have served to make a greater reduction this year than in any previous year in the amounts paid by the city on a *per capita* basis to institutions for destitute, neglected and delinquent children since 1894, when the excellent system went into effect of making Poor Law officials largely responsible for

* Estimated.

the expenditure of public money for the purposes of charity. The following table shows this decrease:

| YEAR. | Amount paid by the City. | Decrease since 1894. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1894..... | \$1,771,636 71 | |
| 1895..... | 1,733,528 40 | \$38,108 31 |
| 1896..... | 1,672,761 92 | 98,874 79 |
| 1897..... | 1,620,070 84 | 151,565 87 |
| 1898..... | 1,658,804 06 | 112,832 65 |
| 1899..... | 1,618,042 31 | 153,594 40 |
| 1900..... | 1,518,554 50 | 253,082 21 |
| 1901..... | 1,519,352 99 | 252,283 72 |
| 1902..... | 1,437,467 88 | 334,168 88 |
| Total decrease since 1894..... | | \$1,394,510 83 |

An increase, however, is shown in the census of the institutions for children, including both private and public charges, the increase being due, in the opinion of the Department, to the strikes prevalent in many forms of labor. The number of children in institutions receiving *per capita* payments from the City Treasury in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for the past 14 years is as follows:

| YEAR. | Children in Catholic Institutions. | Children in Protestant Institutions. | Children in Hebrew Institutions. | Total. |
|-----------|--|--|--|--------|
| 1890..... | 9,986 | 3,040 | 1,524 | 14,550 |
| 1891..... | 10,471 | 3,069 | 1,147 | 14,687 |
| 1892..... | 10,963 | 3,038 | 1,326 | 15,327 |
| 1893..... | 11,050 | 3,085 | 1,447 | 15,582 |
| 1894..... | 11,844 | 3,238 | 1,994 | 17,076 |
| 1895..... | 11,737 | 2,781 | 1,926 | 16,444 |
| 1896..... | 11,305 | 2,731 | 1,671 | 15,707 |
| 1897..... | 11,326 | 2,906 | 1,572 | 15,804 |
| 1898..... | 12,217 | 2,983 | 1,727 | 16,927 |
| 1899..... | 11,994 | 2,682 | 1,726 | 16,402 |
| 1900..... | 11,269 | 2,539 | 1,819 | 15,627 |
| 1901..... | 11,188 | 2,494 | 1,907 | 15,589 |
| 1902..... | 10,479 | 2,021 | 1,825 | 14,325 |
| 1903..... | 10,842 | 2,018 | 1,774 | 14,634 |

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON PLACING-OUT AND SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN IN FAMILIES.

It is now more than five years since this Association started at its central office an agency for the placing-out and supervision

of children in family homes. Begun in June, 1898, for the purpose of assisting certain of the Association's County Committees in their work for children, the agency has been able to extend its co-operation to public officials and private institutions in many parts of the State and to relieve the public of the burden of the support of a large number of dependent children, who, but for the intervention of the Association, might still be in institutions at public expense. The number of children placed in homes so far is 357. During the past year 499 visits have been made to these children by the agents.

The work of the past year may be briefly summarized as follows:

| | |
|--|-------|
| Number of children in families under our oversight, October 1, 1902.... | 227 |
| Placed in free family homes during the year..... | 62 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 289 |
| Passed from care during the year: | |
| Returned to relatives who were found to be of good character, and had become able to care for their children..... | 4 |
| Returned to institutions for special reasons..... | 3 |
| Legally adopted..... | 17 |
| Died..... | 3 |
| Became of age..... | 1 |
| Placed by Children's Aid Society..... | 1 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 29 |
| Remaining in families under our oversight, October 1, 1903..... | 260 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 289 |
| | <hr/> |

The committee in charge of the work has felt that in the selection of children for the homes secured through the agency, preference should be given to the various branches of the Association which are actively interested in the work for children. The agencies for children established by the Association's committees in Newburgh and Columbia County have been given such assistance as they required, and an effort has been made to encourage those County Committees which are engaged in supervising children placed out by Superintendents or Overseers of the Poor in free or boarding homes by assisting them in the supervision of such children, and in finding homes for those who are not being satisfactorily cared for. A constantly increasing share of the time of the agents has been devoted to the

ciation's rooms and see some of the abandoned children in our care. Among the number brought to the office was a very beautiful little boy of three years of age. Mr. and Mrs. A. immediately became interested in this child, and finally Mr. A. remarked, "Well, I am going to give up the question of parentage and take my chances on that child." Little John is now in this home, "an only son," will have the care and training of refined people, and in all probability will inherit a child's share of their estate.

Mr. B., a prosperous lawyer, called at the office to see if we had an attractive boy baby whom he and his wife could adopt. He stated that his wife was somewhat nervous and inclined to feel despondent at times. It was suggested by a neighbor that they take a little child for adoption. This thought came to them as a revelation, and he said that within a very few days they had become so anxious over it that it seemed the time would never come when they could find a child. Upon investigation the home was found to be an especially desirable one for a little child. They have a very attractive and beautifully furnished house which they own. Mr. B. is a highly educated man and speaks several languages. A handsome promising boy of a year old was placed with this couple. Mrs. B. is no longer nervous, but is happy and contented, and both she and her husband say a million dollars could not buy their boy.

Mrs. C. is a widow, living in a large town in New York. Her own children are married, and she lives independently in the homestead. Mrs. C. has traveled a great deal both in this country and abroad, is a woman of education and refinement, and is highly respected by all who know her. She said she needed companionship and wished to take a little girl of about eight or ten years of age. A little girl, whose mother had died and whose father was too shiftless and indifferent to give the child his support and care, was placed in this home about a year ago. The little girl has developed a marked talent for music, and Mrs. C. is taking very great pains to cultivate this talent. The child is having exceptional advantages in this home and is greatly attached to "auntie."

A little blind baby, not yet a year old, came into the care of the Association when an infant of but a few weeks of age. The

future for this little child looked dark indeed, as it would naturally appear an impossibility to find a family who would take for adoption a child in any way defective. A good woman, with great affection for children, was given the privilege of visiting this little girl. She became more and more attached to the child as time went on, and her affection grew so strong that she made up her mind that if it were possible she would take the little one for adoption. Her husband also became interested in this special child through his wife's affection for her, and gave his consent to the adoption of the baby. The little one was placed with this family a few weeks ago. Mr. and Mrs. D. tell us they hope to go to Europe next summer, and that it is their intention while there to consult the best oculists abroad, so that if it is possible her sight may be restored. Even if nothing can be done, Mr. and Mrs. D. say it will not in any way affect their decision to keep her, and that baby will always be their dear daughter. This we should consider one of our most promising homes, and even though the little one placed with them had been a normal child, she would have been fortunate to have fallen into the hands of these good people.

An excellent home in one of the New England States was found for a foundling boy, with a woman who is devoting her life and money to the care of dependent children. Miss E., in applying for this baby, stated to us that her little family of adopted children numbered six at this time, that she herself was one of twelve children, and as she liked large families she could see no reason why she should not have one. A line from a recent letter quoted here assures us that little John, who is No. 7, has his full share of the affection of Miss E. "We call our baby Jack. He is all a baby should be and a perpetual happiness. He thinks his mother was just made for his satisfaction, instead of realizing the truth of the case that he came for her satisfaction. He is as dear to me as I am to him."

A little girl twelve years of age was removed from the home of her sister by the authorities because she was very cruelly treated, and was placed in the home of a clergyman and his wife, who had no children of their own. When the child came into the care of the Association she was noticeably shrinking and

finding of homes for the foundlings, abandoned and other motherless babies of the city who are taken in charge by the Joint Committee of the S. C. A. A. and the A. I. C. P. Nearly one-half of the total number of children provided with homes during the past five years have been received from this Joint Committee, and during the past year these babies constituted 79 per cent. of the children placed out.

As the number of children under the care of the Joint Committee has been greatly enlarged in the past few years the agency has spent an increasing share of its limited means in placing-out and supervising these babies. It still, however, co-operates with Superintendents and Overseers of the Poor and the managers and officers of institutions from which children have been received in past years, and it has the satisfaction of feeling that its methods have widely commended themselves to those engaged in similar work elsewhere, and have to some extent been adopted by many institutions and placing-out agencies.

Our methods have been too frequently described to make it necessary to detail them at length in this report. The aim of the investigation of an application for a child is to secure so thorough a knowledge of the character and circumstances of the family as to minimize the possibility of making a mistake in the selection or rejection of a home. To secure this knowledge a careful investigation through correspondence with the applicant, the persons whose names are given as references, and others whose judgment we have reason to trust, is followed by a personal visit to the home from one of our agents, who tries to see every member of the family, every reference, and as many other persons as necessary for the obtaining of an intimate knowledge of the family life.

It is felt that a thorough understanding of the family and of their circumstances and prospects, and the maintenance of a high standard in the selection of homes should be required of those to whom is intrusted the responsibility of placing homeless children in family homes. If the preliminary inquiry is thorough and the homes selected are all that they should be, the subsequent supervision in the great majority of cases will only strengthen the first satisfactory impression, but it does some-

times happen that changes occur in the circumstances or financial condition of the family which make what seemed a good home an unsuitable place for a child. Either the husband or the wife may die, or there may be trouble between them, which may even result in separation. They may suffer such reverses that they are unable to provide proper care and training for a child. Only by a regular supervision of the child in the home can the agency which places it be assured of its continued welfare. Therefore, the children are regularly visited by our Agents, most of them twice a year, and many of them even more frequently, while regular monthly reports from the teachers of those who are of school age, and frequent correspondence with the family and with the child, if of an age to write, enable us to keep in close touch with all the children under our supervision.

The homes in which we place children are generally simple, comfortable homes of fairly well-to-do people, and the head of the family is usually a farmer, a mechanic, or a shopkeeper. We have many applications, however, from people who are far above the average, where the head of the family is a professional man, or a business man of large interests. As we have always in previous reports dwelt most on the average home, and tried to give a faithful account of the most typical families of which our children have become members, we will this year give a short account of a few of our best homes, by way of answering the question so frequently asked when the life-saving work for foundlings and abandoned babies is described: "But who would take such a child?"

A few months ago a letter was received from Mr. A., manager of a wealthy iron company, saying that as he and his wife had been married fifteen years and were childless, they had decided, that if they could find just such a child as they would wish, they would take it into their home, legally adopt it, and give it just the same advantages as if it were their own. Mr. and Mrs. A. said they wished a little girl baby of respectable parentage, preferably a full orphan, in good physical condition, and a child to whom they would feel no hesitancy in giving their own name. We were unable to procure for them a child answering this description. Mr. and Mrs. A. finally agreed to come to the Asso-

ciation's rooms and see some of the abandoned children in our care. Among the number brought to the office was a very beautiful little boy of three years of age. Mr. and Mrs. A. immediately became interested in this child, and finally Mr. A. remarked, "Well, I am going to give up the question of parentage and take my chances on that child." Little John is now in this home, "an only son," will have the care and training of refined people, and in all probability will inherit a child's share of their estate.

Mr. B., a prosperous lawyer, called at the office to see if we had an attractive boy baby whom he and his wife could adopt. He stated that his wife was somewhat nervous and inclined to feel despondent at times. It was suggested by a neighbor that they take a little child for adoption. This thought came to them as a revelation, and he said that within a very few days they had become so anxious over it that it seemed the time would never come when they could find a child. Upon investigation the home was found to be an especially desirable one for a little child. They have a very attractive and beautifully furnished house which they own. Mr. B. is a highly educated man and speaks several languages. A handsome promising boy of a year old was placed with this couple. Mrs. B. is no longer nervous, but is happy and contented, and both she and her husband say a million dollars could not buy their boy.

Mrs. C. is a widow, living in a large town in New York. Her own children are married, and she lives independently in the homestead. Mrs. C. has traveled a great deal both in this country and abroad, is a woman of education and refinement, and is highly respected by all who know her. She said she needed companionship and wished to take a little girl of about eight or ten years of age. A little girl, whose mother had died and whose father was too shiftless and indifferent to give the child his support and care, was placed in this home about a year ago. The little girl has developed a marked talent for music, and Mrs. C. is taking very great pains to cultivate this talent. The child is having exceptional advantages in this home and is greatly attached to "auntie."

A little blind baby, not yet a year old, came into the care of the Association when an infant of but a few weeks of age. The

future for this little child looked dark indeed, as it would naturally appear an impossibility to find a family who would take for adoption a child in any way defective. A good woman, with great affection for children, was given the privilege of visiting this little girl. She became more and more attached to the child as time went on, and her affection grew so strong that she made up her mind that if it were possible she would take the little one for adoption. Her husband also became interested in this special child through his wife's affection for her, and gave his consent to the adoption of the baby. The little one was placed with this family a few weeks ago. Mr. and Mrs. D. tell us they hope to go to Europe next summer, and that it is their intention while there to consult the best oculists abroad, so that if it is possible her sight may be restored. Even if nothing can be done, Mr. and Mrs. D. say it will not in any way affect their decision to keep her, and that baby will always be their dear daughter. This we should consider one of our most promising homes, and even though the little one placed with them had been a normal child, she would have been fortunate to have fallen into the hands of these good people.

An excellent home in one of the New England States was found for a foundling boy, with a woman who is devoting her life and money to the care of dependent children. Miss E., in applying for this baby, stated to us that her little family of adopted children numbered six at this time, that she herself was one of twelve children, and as she liked large families she could see no reason why she should not have one. A line from a recent letter quoted here assures us that little John, who is No. 7, has his full share of the affection of Miss E. "We call our baby Jack. He is all a baby should be and a perpetual happiness. He thinks his mother was just made for his satisfaction, instead of realizing the truth of the case that he came for her satisfaction. He is as dear to me as I am to him."

A little girl twelve years of age was removed from the home of her sister by the authorities because she was very cruelly treated, and was placed in the home of a clergyman and his wife, who had no children of their own. When the child came into the care of the Association she was noticeably shrinking and

timid, afraid of every one, obviously of a sensitive and refined disposition, but temporarily crushed by cruel treatment. She has been less than two years in her new home, but is greatly improved. She is now a tall, slender girl of ladylike appearance, with a pleasant natural manner and sufficient self-confidence. She takes part in the best social life of the community and is a favorite with the children in the neighborhood. She calls Mr. and Mrs. F. "auntie" and "uncle," and her friends who come to see her often also take the liberty of calling them "auntie" and "uncle." In the summer she spent two weeks with some friends with whom she became acquainted where Mr. F. was formerly settled. There is in her manner no trace of the fear of strangers which she showed two years ago. Evidently she has entirely recovered from the effect of the cruel treatment to which she was subjected among her own relatives. The girl is in sympathy with her foster-parents, as they are with her. They are people of the best principles, and are giving her moral advantages and are educating her thoughtfully in every way.

Mr. and Mrs. G. applied for a baby girl. Mrs. G. said she had two sons, both quite grown up, but her heart yearned for a baby daughter, and indeed her boys, too, had urged her to take a little one for adoption. Mr. and Mrs. G. are people of refinement and intelligence and excellent social standing. Mrs. G. is a literary woman, active in club life, and has written for some of our best periodicals. They have traveled extensively, and as Mr. G. said, "The time has come when our greatest interest is in staying at home. We feel that in taking a little one we shall not only be adding very much to the interest of our home, but that we shall be giving protection to some little child who is homeless." Mrs. G. expressed a preference for a blonde baby, and a very attractive little, blue-eyed girl of five months was placed in their home a few weeks ago. Mr. G. has since called to see us and says they have even in this short time become very deeply attached to the child.

An application for a little girl was received from Mr. and Mrs. H., who live in a large town in an adjoining State. Mr. H. is a general contractor, has a well-established business, and with his wife lives in an attractive old homestead that has been

occupied for many years by the family. They are people of standing in the community, refined and intelligent, and financially well-to-do. An agreement was made by which they could come to the Association's offices to see two or three selected children. They said it was difficult indeed for them to decide, as their hearts went out so strongly to the three children whom they saw. They decided, however, upon a little girl three years of age, and the following extract from a letter received from Mrs. H. will tell the place she has won in their affections: "It would be just impossible for me to tell you how much we love our little girl, and her recent illness seems to have cut a place for her right into our hearts. I knew I could love a child dearly, but never that I could love one as much as I do this little darling. She is the sweetest thing I have ever come across and such a 'mamma baby.' I am sure she will soon become a 'papa baby,' too."

As the work has now been carried on for a period of more than five years, a statistical report covering the entire period may be of interest. From June 1, 1898, to September 30, 1903, we have received 940 formal applications for children.

The results of our investigation of these 940 applications may be summarized as follows:

| | |
|---|-------|
| Investigated and approved..... | 452 |
| Investigated and disapproved..... | 359 |
| Withdrawn because the families decided not to take children or secured them elsewhere..... | 86 |
| Referred to other societies..... | 10 |
| Still pending..... | 33 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 940 |

Of the 940 applications, 638 were for girls, 279 for boys, 13 for either a boy or a girl, and 10 for both a boy and a girl. Of the whole number, 334 were for babies, 405 for children between three and 10 years of age, and 201 for children over ten years of age.

The first child was taken to a home August 3, 1898, and from that time until September 30, 1903, 357 children have been placed in free family homes. The children have been received from the following sources:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Joint Committee of the A. I. C. P. and the S. C. A. A. on the Care of Motherless Infants..... | 174 |
| Infants' Hospital, Randall's Island, New York City, directly..... | 6 |
| Home for Destitute Children, Brooklyn..... | 19 |
| Columbia County Agency for Dependent Children..... | 17 |
| United Helpers' Home, Ogdensburgh..... | 18 |
| Children's Home, Mineola..... | 12 |
| Ithaca Children's Home, Ithaca..... | 7 |
| Orange County Children's Home, Middletown..... | 6 |
| Staten Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, West Brighton..... | 6 |
| Brooklyn Training School and Home for Young Girls, Brooklyn..... | 5 |
| Board of Supervisors, Putnam County..... | 5 |
| Suffolk County Children's Home, Yaphank..... | 5 |
| Kings County Nursery, Flatbush..... | 5 |
| Industrial Home, Kingston..... | 5 |
| Children's Home Association, Amsterdam..... | 4 |
| German Catholic Home, Brooklyn..... | 4 |
| Boarding Homes in Queens County..... | 4 |
| Westchester Temporary Home, White Plains..... | 4 |
| St. Margaret's House, Albany..... | 4 |
| Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn..... | 3 |
| Missionary Sisters, Third Order of St. Francis, Peekskill..... | 3 |
| Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown..... | 3 |
| Beecher Home, Brooklyn..... | 2 |
| St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn..... | 2 |
| Children's Home, Newburgh..... | 2 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Utica..... | 2 |
| Southern Tier Orphan Asylum, Elmira..... | 2 |
| Children's Home, Schenectady..... | 2 |
| New York Infant Asylum, New York City..... | 1 |
| German Odd Fellows' Orphan Home, Unionport, New York City..... | 1 |
| Hebrew Orphan Asylum, New York City..... | 1 |
| House of Refuge, Randall's Island, New York City..... | 1 |
| Madison County Home for Children, Peterboro..... | 1 |
| Orange County Almshouse, Orange Farm..... | 1 |
| Superintendent of the Poor, Jefferson County..... | 1 |
| Superintendent of the Poor, Suffolk County..... | 1 |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis..... | 1 |
| Colored Orphan Asylum, New York City..... | 1 |
| Five Points House of Industry, New York City..... | 1 |
| Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York City..... | 1 |
| Bellevue Hospital..... | 1 |
| Private individuals known to officers of the Association..... | 18 |
| Total..... | <u>357</u> |

Of the 357 children who have been placed by us, 112 are boys and 245 are girls; 194 were babies between two months and two years of age; 113 were between two and ten years of age, and 50 were over ten years of age.

The 357 children placed in homes since the work began are accounted for as follows:

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Legally adopted..... | 53 |
| Returned to relatives of good character who had become able to provide for them..... | 18 |
| Returned to institutions for special reasons | 14 |
| Died | 8 |
| Became of age | 2 |
| Placed by Children's Aid Society..... | 2 |
| Remaining under our oversight in families on September 30, 1903..... | 260 |
| | <hr/> 357 <hr/> |

The constant increase in the number of children under the supervision of the agency makes it impossible to increase the number placed out from year to year without additional agents. Only three agents are employed at present, and it is hoped that special contributions to this work may make possible the employment of at least one more agent during the coming year.

A special agent was employed for a few weeks to assist in the visitation of children who are boarded in family homes in Rockland County by the Superintendent and Overseers of the Poor. A full report was made to the Superintendent of the Poor regarding these children, about one hundred in number, with recommendations as to the better disposition of those who were found in unsuitable homes. As a result of this investigation and the frequent conferences subsequently held with the Superintendent of the Poor better homes have been provided for a number of the children, and further improvements in their condition have been promised. It would not be difficult to make the boarding-out system as practised in Rockland County a satisfactory method of caring for public charges in that county, if it were not for the unfortunate custom which prevails of boarding children with their relatives, many of whom live in very poor homes, the payment of board being simply an indirect form of outdoor relief for the poor.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AGENCY FOR PROVIDING SITUATIONS IN THE COUNTRY FOR DESTITUTE MOTHERS WITH INFANTS.

June 1, 1903, saw the rounding out of ten years' work of the Agency for Providing Situations in the Country for Destitute Mothers with Infants. The years have brought much valuable experience, with so large a proportion of encouragement as to justify the Committee's belief that the "Mothers' and Babies' Society," as the Agency is commonly called, has its place in the world's work, and has not failed in its mission.

From June, 1893, to October 1, 1903, 3,592 situations have been provided, and probably ten times that number of people have passed through the office, the majority with problems to be solved. From churches and institutions, from settlements and from private sources all over the city, and outside the city, people come with requests for information and with cases in which they are interested. Sometimes it is advice only that is asked. Sometimes a reference to a proper source of administration is wanted. Often we have the remedy at hand in offering a situation, and again we must recognize an impossibility and suggest other means of solving the problem. Employers often call with kindly inquiries for mothers and babies formerly in their service. They come to report progress, favorable or otherwise, and to ask counsel in difficult situations. Our mothers visit us not only to secure work, but for advice, even when not "in care." There are savings to be deposited in banks, insurance dues and storage bills to be paid, clothing is to be redeemed, sometimes a sick baby to be provided for, or hospital treatment arranged for the mother. Not only must the Agent have quick interest and ready sympathy to meet the demands of these every-day occurrences, but in much graver matters she not rarely stands as judge and arbitrator. Proposals of marriage have passed through her hands, and the return of a wife to her husband has called for carefully weighed consideration. She must balance capability and demand, and be the stimulating force for the best service that a woman can give her employer. In the most discouraging cases she must never lose sight of hope, and even

•

though conditions and circumstances have dragged a woman into the mire, the Agent must see the vision of possibility and take heart.

The number of situations provided each year since the establishment of the Agency is as follows:

| | |
|---|-------|
| During the 16 months ending September 30, 1894..... | 185 |
| “ “ year “ “ “ 1895..... | 277 |
| “ “ “ “ “ “ 1896..... | 297 |
| “ “ “ “ “ “ 1897..... | 311 |
| “ “ “ “ “ “ 1898..... | 341 |
| “ “ “ “ “ “ 1899..... | 354 |
| “ “ “ “ “ “ 1900..... | 422 |
| “ “ “ “ “ “ 1901..... | 441 |
| “ “ “ “ “ “ 1902..... | 501 |
| “ “ “ “ “ “ 1903..... | 463 |
| Total..... | 3,592 |

On October 1, 1902, there were 480 women with children in care. Adding to this number 223 new cases and 25 cases passed from care but re-located during the year, the total number of mothers under our care during the year has been 728, with an equal number of children.

Of the 728 women with children under care during the year, no mothers have died in situations, but we have lost three delicate babies.

The total expense of maintaining the Agency during the year was \$2,691.60, an average expense for each mother with her child of \$3.70. This money was used for rent, salaries, office and traveling expenses, and for clothing, board and lodging for our women.

Sources from which the 223 women with their children were sent to us—

| | |
|--|----------|
| Department of Public Charities..... | 36 |
| Bureau of Dependent Children..... | 23 |
| Bureau of Dependent Adults..... | 6 |
| Infants' Hospital, Randall's Island..... | 4 |
| Metropolitan Hospital..... | 1 |
| Workhouse | 1 |
| Bellevue Hospital | 1 |
| | <hr/> 36 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Individuals | 52 |
| Nursery and Child's Hospital..... | 24 |
| New York Infant Asylum | 18 |
| Charity Organization Society..... | 15 |
| Application Bureau..... | 11 |
| St. Barnabas' House | 8 |
| Florence Crittenton Mission..... | 8 |
| New York Foundling Asylum..... | 6 |
| Guild of the Infant Saviour | 4 |
| • Woman's Aid Nursery (Brooklyn) | 4 |
| New York Lying-in Hospital | 4 |
| Miss Bleecker | 3 |
| Sheltering Arms (Brooklyn)..... | 3 |
| Association for Improving Condition of Poor..... | 3 |
| Methodist Episcopal Immigrants' Home | 2 |
| New York Colored Mission..... | 2 |
| United Hebrew Charities..... | 2 |
| Brooklyn Bureau of Charities..... | 2 |
| New York City Mission..... | 1 |
| New York Infirmary for Women..... | 1 |
| Midnight Mission..... | 1 |
| Alliance Employment Bureau | 1 |
| Madison Square Church Mission..... | 1 |
| Heartsease Home..... | 1 |
| Fordham Hospital..... | 1 |
| Salvation Army Shelter | 1 |
| Children's Aid Society..... | 1 |
| State Board of Charities | 1 |
| Warren Goddard House..... | 1 |
| Home for the Friendless (Brooklyn) | 1 |
| Kings County Hospital..... | 1 |
| Brooklyn Nursery..... | 1 |
| Brooklyn Methodist Deaconess' Home..... | 1 |
| St. Katharine's Home (Jersey City)... | 1 |

223

Birth places of the children were as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Own homes..... | 106 |
| Sloane Maternity..... | 31 |
| New York Infant Asylum | 18 |
| Bellevue Hospital..... | 11 |
| Nursery and Child's Hospital..... | 10 |
| New York Lying-in Hospital..... | 8 |
| New York Infirmary for Women..... | 5 |
| New York City Hospital..... | 5 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| Kings County Hospital..... | 4 |
| Christ Hospital (Jersey City)..... | 3 |
| Harlem Hospital..... | 3 |
| Hahnemann Hospital..... | 2 |
| Fordham Hospital..... | 2 |
| Metropolitan Hospital..... | 2 |
| St. Mary's Hospital (Brooklyn)..... | 2 |
| Mothers and Babies' Hospital..... | 1 |
| Lincoln Hospital..... | 1 |
| Sisters of Misericorde..... | 1 |
| New York Foundling Hospital..... | 1 |
| Ward's Island Hospital..... | 1 |
| Cumberland Street Hospital (Brooklyn)..... | 1 |
| Memorial Hospital (Brooklyn)..... | 1 |
| St. Vincent's Hospital (Philadelphia)..... | 1 |
| Philadelphia Hospital..... | 1 |
| General Hospital (Paterson)..... | 1 |
| St. Louis Hospital..... | 1 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 223 |

Of the 223 new cases, 123 were deserted wives, 54 were unmarried mothers and 41 were widows.

The ages of the children were as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Under 1 year..... | 108 |
| Between 2 and 3 years..... | 69 |
| Over 3 years..... | 46 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 223 |

The following table shows that in the number passed from care and not re-located during the year, a large majority have not parted from their children, but have returned to husbands or relatives with them or have, without our assistance, found work which enabled them to support themselves and their children:

| | |
|--|----|
| Returned with children to husbands..... | 20 |
| Returned with children to relatives or friends..... | 25 |
| Married, keeping children..... | 13 |
| Found work in city, keeping children..... | 22 |
| Found work in country, keeping children..... | 9 |
| Went to institutions with children..... | 7 |
| Children having died, mothers went to relatives..... | 1 |
| Placed children to board in city..... | 6 |
| Placed children to board in country..... | 6 |
| Placed children in institutions..... | 8 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Left situations and not re-located | 14 |
| For incompetency..... | 4 |
| " immorality..... | 2 |
| " indolence | 1 |
| " irresponsibility | 2 |
| " intemperance..... | 3 |
| " dishonesty | 2 |
| | <hr/> 14 |
| No information as to whereabouts after leaving situations..... | 42 |
| Total | <hr/> 178 |

Of the 42 women of whose whereabouts after leaving their situations we have been able to gain no certain information, a number were deserted wives who have probably drifted back to their husbands, others were women conscious of their incompetency who have presumably endeavored to find different work. Some of these would have come naturally under the class "Refused to Place," because of intemperance, immorality or dishonesty.

A very few of the better class of our women are included under the head of "Whereabouts Unknown." Of these few, a number doubtless have been able to return to their families, some have married and thus, re-established in their own homes, are naturally unwilling to have any further relations with a "Charity Society," forgetful, or perhaps ignorant, of our personal interest. Yet it is surprising how much knowledge the years bring of this class of our women whom we are obliged to place, for want of a better name, under the head of "Whereabouts Unknown."

We make three classes of the women we place: the deserted wife, the unmarried mother and the widow. In an office like ours, through which pass all sorts and conditions of women, we must have some failures. The difficulties that we encounter are those common to all employment bureaus, and arise from lack of training, lack of perseverance, and from instability of character. These hinderances are greatly increased by the child who must be cared for by each mother in addition to her housework. If the woman has previously lived at service, but has lost courage and ambition, in the new environment she will probably recover both, and will respond satisfactorily to

training. But if she has been a shop or factory girl, unless of the decidedly better type, the matter of instruction is more difficult, as the very rudiments of good housekeeping must be taught, and unless there is both time and patience at the disposal of the employer, and patience and perseverance on the part of the maid, the domestic affairs are sure to go badly. If she is an unmarried mother, however, the thought of responsibility for her child will be inducive to perseverance. The weight of her obligation has held many a young mother in a situation when otherwise she would have been driven out by sheer discouragement through her lack of training. Love for the child intensifies the feeling of responsibility, and the very fact that there is no one to share that responsibility increases the desire and determination to hold on through many and great discouragements. If the young woman is a product of the tenements she is likely to do her work as her mother did it before her, shiftlessly, ignorantly. This is sure to be true unless the employer has succeeded in awakening in the girl a consciousness that there is a better way of living and working, and that it is not so much more difficult than her own haphazard, careless way.

Lack of perseverance is often the result of lack of training on the part of the woman, but it is a failing not confined to the maid alone, and may come from easy discouragement under new and trying circumstances on the part of both employer and servant. Perhaps the family is not used to children and the mistress is ready to dismiss the mother at the first wail of the baby, or if there are children it is impossible to keep the kitchen baby in its limited territory, and there is friction. A fretful child grates on the mother's nerves and an upset household is often the result. One of our best workers was ready to throw over an unusually good position because of a restless child, but an appeal to the Agent from both kitchen and parlor saved the situation.

Instability of character is oftentimes an inheritance, fostered and augmented by environment. It is, perhaps, the result of a will weakened by wrongdoing, or it may come from a life-long habit of yielding to impulse, and from lack of discipline. But whatever its source, it shows itself in our charges chiefly in irresponsibility, in restlessness and untruthfulness. It is the most discouraging phase of our work. Among this class, which we

are thankful to say is not a large one, the inability to assume responsibility, or the careless thrusting it aside, the restless moving on, throwing up a situation for no cause whatever, save the driving spirit of unrest, are the most trying features. When pressed for a reason for their return from a situation without a fair trial, the alleged causes are loneliness, dislike of the work and its difficulties. Our weak-willed women must always be a source of anxiety to us. This is especially true of a girl brought up in an institution. She has followed, day after day, a dull routine without responsibility. She has been fed, clothed and taught and has had no share in the labor which has provided for her. She has no idea of values, has never handled money nor known the cost of living. She has yielded unthinking obedience to any and every authority over her. Set adrift in a world of which she knows nothing, her downfall is almost a natural consequence. And our efforts at so late a day to strengthen her are often futile. Such cases as these confirm us in the wisdom of our own effort to keep the child with the mother, under her individual care and protection, and so save it from the possible dangers of institution life.

There is one further difficulty outside these three, which applies to but one class of our mothers. This is the increase of wife desertion. Mr. Bauer, of the Bureau of Dependent Children, in a paper before a recent convention, said, "If I were asked to name the most important question before charity workers, to-day, I would unhesitatingly reply, 'desertion by men of their wives and children. More than 30 per cent. of the applications received by the Department of Public Charities for the commitment of children are due to the desertion of the father of the family.'" This is of vital interest to us, as the following table shows.

In situations provided in the last 8 years, we have placed:

| | Widows. | | Unmarried Mothers. | | Deserted Wives. |
|--------|----------|--|--------------------|--|-----------------|
| 1896.. | 40 | | 36 | | 66 |
| 1897.. | 26 | | 75 | | 76 |
| 1898.. | 26 | | 60 | | 99 |
| 1899.. | 30 | | 48 | | 98 |
| 1900.. | 37 | | 66 | | 114 |
| 1901.. | 49 | | 61 | | 101 |
| 1902.. | 35 | | 66 | | 139 |
| 1903.. | 41 | | 54 | | 128 |

These chronic deserters, or intermittent husbands, appear on our horizon when the wives, well placed in the country, have earned a little money, which, together with the few dollars secured by odd jobs, seems to the men sufficient to "set up house" again on the former shaky foundations. The women forget the knocks, the black eyes, the terrorizing of the children, and return to them. What is the result so far as we are concerned? Another disappearance of the man, another child in an institution, another visit to the office by the woman, and another baby in her arms. Shall we place her again? Is it worth while? Is it wise? These are grave questions. Our ground has been that honest, fairly paid work for the woman in her emergency was better than charity. In cases of permanent desertion on the part of the man, this ground is undoubtedly a just one, but applied to cases of chronic desertions, our convictions are not so strong.

But our causes for encouragement are much greater than our difficulties and disappointments. The faith shown us by our women and by our employers is stimulating to the best service we can give. The efforts that the mothers make, and the growth in character of our young mothers fill us with hope. The increasing possibilities of work for women with children is most encouraging, and if, by some means, a greater opportunity for more practical training can be given to those who need it, the field open to them is large indeed.

We feel that no report of the work should be published without a word of tribute to the employers. The Agents' work is of little worth unless supplemented by interest and wisdom on the part of the employer. Providing work and paying wages are only essential business relations, but the spirit of friendliness and the genuine interest often shown by the families into which our mothers and babies go, aid and encourage us greatly. Without that help our work would fail of its highest aim, to supply a home to a homeless mother and child.

We close the year with a slight decrease in the number of women placed. This means that other societies are taking up the good work, and doors that have formerly been firmly closed against a woman with a child now stand open. Employment offices, which once would have considered a mother with

a child an impossibility to place, now have many calls. Institutions which have usually sent their women to us for situations are now able, to a large extent, to provide work for them, either in the institution or directly from it, without our intervention. A Roman Catholic society is carrying on a similar work to our own, having gotten their first blanks and suggestions from our office. This impetus to the general work is largely due to the growing difficulty of securing general houseworkers for country situations. While welcoming the increased opportunities, our experience leads us to prefer the plainer places for our women, where they may become members of the household, and where the baby has its recognized place.

The Agency is supported by voluntary contributions, and the Committee appeals most earnestly for the generous support of a larger circle of friends. Contributions may be sent to Miss Helen C. Butler, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CARE OF MOTHERLESS INFANTS.

[STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION AND NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.]

The Fifth Annual Report of the Joint Committee summarizes the statistics for the year ending March 31, 1903, as follows:

| | |
|---|-------|
| Number of babies boarding in families under the care of the Joint Committee April 1, 1902..... | 53 |
| Number of babies received during the year..... | 132 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 185 |
| Placed in free homes through the Placing-out Agency of the State Charities Aid Association..... | 62 |
| Returned to parents..... | 4 |
| Returned to institutions..... | 3 |
| Died..... | 26 |
| Remaining in the care of the Joint Committee March 31, 1903..... | 90 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 185 |

A supplementary report for the seven months ending October 31, 1903, give the following figures:

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Number of babies boarding in families under the care of the Joint Committee April 1, 1903..... | 90 |
| Number of babies received April 1 to October 31, 1903..... | 60 |
| | <hr/> 150 |
| Placed in free homes (1) through the Placing-out Agency of the State Charities Aid Association..... | 18 |
| (2) through the Bureau of Dependent Children..... | 3 |
| | <hr/> 21 |
| Returned to Parents..... | 11 |
| Returned to institutions..... | 1 |
| Died..... | 15 |
| Remaining in the care of the Joint Committee November 1, 1903..... | 102 |
| | <hr/> 150 |

The report continues as follows:

Although many of the babies under the care of the Committee have been subjected to neglect and exposure at a very tender age before being received by the Committee, the number of deaths among them is very small. The mortality rate for the past two years has been actually lower, according to the statistics of the Board of Health, than the mortality rate among all children under two years of age in the City of New York, which was for the year 1900, 13 per cent.; for the year 1901, 12 per cent.; and for the year 1902, 11.8 per cent. When it is remembered that practically all of the foundlings, when they were received at the Infants' Hospital on Randall's Island, died before reaching the age of two years, it is most gratifying that the life saving value of the work of the Committee should be so great.

The rate of mortality for the foundlings under the care of the Joint Committee, based on the comparison of the number that died each year with the total number under care, is as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| During fiscal year 1899..... | 55.9% |
| During fiscal year 1900..... | 31.1% |
| During fiscal year 1901..... | 18.9% |
| During fiscal year 1902..... | 10.7% |
| During fiscal year 1903..... | 11.0% |

The reason why the death rate in the first years of the work was so much greater than in recent years is not because the work was not well done at first, but because of several adverse circumstances which were beyond control of the Committee.

At first the babies received by the Committee were of an especially unpromising class. The number of foundlings which the Committee was allowed to take was limited to 25, and the Committee was not generally allowed the selection of the babies. Most of the babies received were those who were failing at the Infants' Hospital, and for whom a country home seemed to offer a last chance for life. They were the babies marked "hopeless" by the doctors at the Hospital. Notwithstanding the very unfavorable material with which the Committee had to work, the death rate among the babies under its care was very much lower than what had been customary under the methods of treatment employed by the City.

Later, the Committee was allowed to take all of the Protestant foundlings, and what was equally, if not more important, was allowed to take them directly from Bellevue Hospital, or from the Brooklyn City Nurse, within 24 hours of the time they were received, thus avoiding the danger of a transfer to Randall's Island or Flatbush, with the consequent exposure and change of food.

Another factor which has greatly contributed to the reduction of the death rate is the very general employment, in recent years, of wet nurses for the younger and weaker babies.

During the past two years the death rate has reached a remarkably low point, below the normal rate among children of the same age in their own homes in the City of New York, and the Committee can hardly expect to reduce further so low a percentage of mortality, or even to maintain it at this low figure. All the obstacles which prevented the complete success of the work in the early years have now been removed, and the results which are attained in the future will fairly test the degree of success which it is possible to maintain in such work.

All the Commissioners of Public Charities, with whom the Committee has co-operated, have watched the work carefully, and have become so completely convinced of its value that each year has been marked by some request from them for an exten-

sion of its scope. The chief extension of the work during the past year is the receiving of abandoned and other babies, not foundlings. The abandoned babies are those who have been placed in hospitals or boarded in families by their relatives and then deserted, so that they fall to the care of the City. It was stated in our last year's annual report that, upon the request of Commissioner Folks, the Committee agreed, as an experiment, to take 10 of the abandoned babies as they were received by the Department of Out-Door Poor. Later in the year it was decided to increase the number to 25, and it has proved possible to take practically all the Protestant babies of this class who have been turned over to the City. Up to the beginning of the present fiscal year, only 2 abandoned babies had been received. During the past year 31 have been received, making a total of 33 under care. It might be expected that the abandoned babies would be in better condition than the foundlings, but quite the opposite is the case. An abandoned baby has ordinarily been neglected for so long a time before it is finally deserted that its chances of life and health are very slight. For instance, one of these babies, which died the day after it was received, was found to have been poisoned before it was abandoned. Although the abandoned babies are placed under the same favorable conditions of care and treatment as are enjoyed by the foundlings, the rate of mortality among them is much greater. While we have had 136 foundlings under care during the year, and only 15 have died, 11 of the 33 abandoned babies have died.

The other class of babies whom we have begun to receive in small numbers are those who are neither foundlings nor abandoned babies, but who have fallen to the care of the City because their relatives are unable to care for them. Such babies have generally lost their mother through death, while the father may be a person of good character, but burdened with the support of a large family of older children, and unable to provide proper care for his motherless baby. Sixteen children of this class have been received, 14 of them motherless infants, and there have been as yet no deaths among them. Such children will be returned to their homes when the homes are suitable to receive them, or, if there are no relatives morally fit, as well as financially able, to care for them, they will later be placed-out

for adoption in good homes. Thus it will be seen that we really have three classes of babies under our care—the foundlings, the abandoned babies, and the babies with relatives or friends. We keep the death rates of the different classes separate, in order that a true comparison may be made between the death rates of different years, with the same classes of children under consideration.

The Committee now takes all the Protestant foundlings and abandoned babies and a large proportion of the other motherless babies who are Protestants from the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens. According to a long-established rule, foundlings and other babies, of whose parentage nothing is known, are baptized alternately Protestant and Catholic, and the Catholic children are taken in charge by the Guild of the Infant Saviour; while this Committee cares for the Protestants. Our babies are all boarded in carefully selected homes, each with a different family, and most of them with women who have lost their own babies and act as wet nurses for ours. Thus, they have all the advantages of "mothering," which for most babies is much more efficacious than hospital care and nursing. When the babies are old enough and strong enough to be taken from their nurses, free family homes are offered for them by the State Charities Aid Association, and they are transferred to the care of the Placing-out Agency of that Society. All but a very few of our babies have been thus provided for before they reached the age of two years. It is found that there are large numbers of childless families living very comfortably, most of them in the country, who will take these babies and give them the care and affection which a child receives from its own parents in its own home. Most of these people are childless couples, who feel that their home is not a real home without a child. A very careful system of preliminary investigation insures the desirability of the homes, and the children are visited frequently after they have been placed-out, to make sure that they are doing well and that the families are prospering. Already 33 have been legally adopted, and many more will be adopted as soon as they have completed the year of probation which the Agency requires. The number of children placed out each year is as follows:

| | |
|---|------|
| During year ending March 31, 1899 | 3 |
| During year ending March 31, 1900..... | 17 |
| During year ending March 31, 1901..... | 32 |
| During year ending March 31, 1902..... | 45 |
| During year ending March 31, 1903..... | 60 |
| | —157 |

The work is an expensive one, for the care of young and delicate babies is necessarily costly, but this cost is a temporary feature of this method of caring for children, which is, in the long run, most economical. The greatest economy, as well as the greatest value of the work, lies in the fact that all these babies are placed in excellent free family homes, and are thus kept permanently out of institutions and removed once for all from the ranks of dependents. If they were placed in private institutions at public expense, the cost to the City would be \$104 a year for each child, and many of them would doubtless be retained for many years. Appreciating the public service which is performed by the Committee, the City contributes towards the board of the children under the Committee's care the same amount, \$2.66 *per capita* per week, which is paid to all other private institutions and societies for the care of babies under two years of age, but there is no other contribution to the work from public funds, and the expenses of the Committee exceed the amount thus received by over \$4,000 a year. This sum must be collected through private contributions. We have many generous friends, but with the growth of the work we must enlarge the circle of our friends, and we appeal to all those who are interested in what we are doing to help us to maintain and to extend our usefulness. Checks should be made payable to the order of James A. Scrymser, Treasurer, and sent to Room 704, No. 105 East Twenty-second street.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEWBURGH AGENCY FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

The Newburgh Committee of the State Charities Aid Association established its Agency for Dependent Children in October, 1894, and the ninth annual report of the Agency is herewith submitted.

The work is a three-fold one: first, to investigate applications for the admission of children to the Children's Home,

maintained by the city, and to reinvestigate from time to time the circumstances of the families of children in the institution, with a view to returning them, if possible, to their own homes; second, to maintain a friendly supervision over children who have been placed out in family homes by public officials or private charitable agencies in Newburgh; third, to find good free family homes for children who are friendless or whose relatives are not fit to care for them. The Agency exists to take an interest in any destitute child in Newburgh who is in need of a friend, and to do for that child what a careful and sympathetic study of its individual needs seems to require. There are more than twice as many children under its supervision outside the Children's Home as there are inside the Home, and all these children are wards of the City of Newburgh, and the city is responsible for their present and their future welfare. To assist the city to do its full duty by these children, to whom it stands in the place of parent, is the aim of the Agency. The supervisory part of the work during the past year may be summarized as follows:

| | | |
|--|----|----------|
| Number of children under supervision October 1, 1902..... | 70 | |
| Number added to supervision during the year..... | 9 | |
| | | <hr/> 79 |
| Number passed from care during the year: | | |
| Returned to relatives..... | 4 | |
| Became of age (over 18 years)..... | 7 | |
| Married..... | 1 | |
| Legally adopted..... | 1 | |
| Transferred to institutions..... | 3 | |
| | | <hr/> 16 |
| Number remaining under supervision September 30, 1903..... | 63 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | <hr/> 79 |
| | | <hr/> |

Of the 63 children under the oversight of the Agency, 49 are in free family homes, 3 are in hospitals and 11 are in various institutions for special training for those who are physically, mentally or morally defective. Of these 63 children 45 have been inmates of the Newburgh Children's Home; 9 of the Home for the Friendless; 1 was received from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and 8 were received at the request of individuals.

As the work has now been carried on for a period of nine years, the figures covering the entire period may be of interest. At the outset 32 children who had been placed out previously by the Almshouse Commissioners were placed on the list of children under supervision, and have been frequently visited since that time. Since then 85 have been placed in free family homes. Of these 50 were received from the Children's Home, 15 from the Home for the Friendless, and 20 from other sources. Of these 85 children, 42 were boys and 43 girls. When placed, 2 were babies under two years of age, 38 were between two and ten years, and 45 were over ten years of age. The children thus placed in homes since the work began are accounted for as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| Returned to relatives..... | 23 |
| Became of age (over 18 years)..... | 10 |
| Legally adopted..... | 6 |
| Transferred to institution..... | 1 |
| Died..... | 1 |
| Remaining under supervision..... | 44 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 85 |
| | <hr/> |

The total number of children under the friendly oversight of the Agency during these nine years of work is 152.

During the past year 48 visits have been made to children under the supervision of the Agency. The chief methods employed in the oversight of the children are personal visitation, correspondence with the children and their foster parents, and monthly reports from the teachers of the public schools which they attend. It is believed that by this means the important facts pertaining to the welfare of these children are ascertained, and the facts as known indicate beyond question that the children are receiving such care and training as are likely to make them self-respecting and self-supporting men and women.

Twenty-five applications for children from families wishing to take them into their homes have been received during the year, but there have been very few children in the Children's Home who could be placed-out in this way. Few children are received at the Home except those whose parents are temporarily in distress, but who may in time be able to take home their children

and care for them properly. Twenty-one applications for admission to the Children's Home were investigated during the year, and the facts reported to the Almshouse Commissioners. It was recommended that 12 of these applications be approved, and that 9 be rejected. The statistics of the Children's Home during the year are as follows:

| | | |
|--|----|----|
| Number of children in Children's Home October 1, 1902..... | 29 | |
| Received during the year..... | 46 | |
| | | 75 |
| Discharged to relatives or friends..... | 31 | |
| Placed in free homes..... | 9 | |
| Transferred to hospitals or other institutions..... | 4 | |
| Ran away..... | 1 | |
| Died..... | 1 | |
| | | 46 |
| Remaining September 30, 1903..... | 29 | |
| | | 75 |

Of the 29 children remaining in the Home September 30, 1903, 5 had both parents living, 23 were half orphans and 1 was an orphan.

During the year 42 visits or interviews have been had with the parents or other relatives of children in the Home, and 41 visits or interviews with the relatives of children placed-out in families.

When children placed in the Home have parents of good character, every effort is made to strengthen the bond between the parents and the children, and to encourage in every way the feeling of parental responsibility upon the part of the parents. There is no more effective way of accomplishing this result than by inducing the parents to make some payment towards the maintenance of their children in the Home, and to increase this payment as their circumstances improve. During the past year the payments from relatives have amounted to \$396.50. The collection of this sum of money can be better appreciated if it is remembered that during the year before the Agency was started, the receipts from this source amounted to only \$62, though at that time there were forty-five children in the Home, while at present there are only twenty-nine. In cases where the parents are of such character as to leave no doubt of their unfit-

ness to care for their children, the Committee has favored severing the relation between such parents and their children, and placing such children in family homes, where they may benefit by the moral surroundings and good training, of which they would be deprived in their own homes.

The expense of maintaining the Agency during the past year has been only \$1,157.90, of which the Almshouse Commissioners contributed \$140.75. The balance was met by the voluntary contributions of members and friends of the Committee.

The work of the Agency is dealing more and more with children who need special treatment, many of them trying cases where much must be done before any results can be secured, and for whom the expenditure of more time and thought and money is required than in the case of normal children. This is a work, however, which is most necessary, and which is preventive of the evil results that might come from neglect, whereby these children might be unable to realize their own good possibilities and might become a danger to the community and a burden to public charity.

Defective and diseased children are sent through the efforts of the Agency to the institutions where they can receive the treatment which they require. Last year a girl of eighteen, who is feeble-minded, but had been retained for years at the Home for the Friendless, was transferred by the Agency to the Newark State Custodial Asylum, where she may have a happy and useful life among those who are similarly afflicted. A little boy of seven, who was an epileptic and who had been taken away from his mother by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was placed in the Craig Colony for Epileptics, where he may be entirely cured of his trouble, and where he will be educated and trained to a life of usefulness. The little girl mentioned last year, who was boarded at the Watts De Peyster Home for Children, has shown a very decided improvement during the past year. A lame boy of eleven years of age and a little girl of three with knock knees were taken to the Laura Franklin Hospital in New York City for treatment and remained there three months. The boy has been operated upon twice to have certain tendons in one foot lengthened and can now walk much better than before, and after he has worn a

brace for awhile he will probably show even greater improvement. The little girl has also improved and is wearing a brace. A little boy four years old, whose arm had been paralyzed for about a year and a half, was taken to two hospitals for treatment and was finally returned to his parents as incurable.

The work for older children is always more difficult, because such children have their own ideas as to what they want to do and where they want to go, and it is less easy to adapt them to family life. A boy of seventeen, who decided that he would like to go west, has been taken charge of by the New York Children's Aid Society, and will be sent to some western State where he can make a start in life. A girl of fourteen, who was without a home and had been staying about at one place and another, was arrested on the complaint of her mother, who is a bad character and an unsuitable guardian for the child, and the girl was taken to a home where she will be trained to do work by which she may earn her living.

The Agency has been in existence so many years that some of its children are now grown to be men and women. A girl of twenty, who has been under the supervision of the Agency for eight years, has married during the past year, and another girl was married during the previous year. A boy of eighteen has left the home where he was placed ten years ago and has started to support himself.

The Committee desires to record, as in former years, its appreciation of the cordial co-operation afforded by the Almshouse Commissioners and the Superintendent of the Poor in the care of the children who are dependent upon the City of Newburgh. To these officials, to the physicians who have generously given their services when called upon, and to the friends who have contributed towards the support of the work, the Committee desires to express its thanks. The work is one which should meet the approval of all philanthropic and public-spirited men and women who know its methods and results. It is a work which seeks to strengthen family ties and to increase the feeling of parental responsibility where the parents are suitable guardians for their children. It seeks to be the friend of friendless children; and those who are deprived by misfortune or vice of their rightful heritage of parental care, it seeks to make mem-

bers of some other and better family than that to which they belong. Though the number of children who are now wards of the city has been reduced from forty-five at the beginning of the work to twenty-nine at the present time, the Agency, which is responsible for this great saving of public money, receives only about a third of the amount required for its work from the public treasury, and must rely on its friends to meet the rest of expenses. It is hoped that the Agency may make new friends every year, and that a greater income may make possible a greater work.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA COUNTY AGENCY FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

This Agency was established in January, 1901, to assist the Superintendent of the Poor in the investigations required by law of the circumstances of children who are supported by the County, or whom it is sought to make a charge on the County. The County Board of Supervisors pays the Columbia County Committee \$500 towards the salary and expenses of the Agent, who assists the Superintendent of the Poor, under the direction of the State Charities Aid Association.

The work of the Agency is threefold. First: To investigate applications for the commitment of children to institutions as public charges, for the purpose of determining whether their circumstances are such as to make it necessary for the County to assume their support. Second: To keep informed regarding the circumstances of families whose children are in institutions, with the view of returning them to their homes as soon as possible, or securing payment from relatives for their board in institutions. Third: To find good, free homes for children who are homeless.

The investigations of the applications for the admission of children to institutions during the past year has resulted in the acceptance of fourteen children as public charges. In most of these cases the parents of the children had separated, or one had died and the other was unable or unfit to care for a child. Such children are sent temporarily to institutions with the hope that the parents may be able to do better after a time, or with the

view of finding other homes for the children when there is no reasonable hope of improvement in the character and circumstances of the family. The cases refused were mostly motherless children whose father earns good wages, or fatherless children whose mother is left with only one child to care for. Such parents, even if unable to care for their children at home, are usually financially able to support them, and should pay their board in a family or an institution. The investigation of the families of children already in institutions has resulted in twelve of these children being taken home during the year. One child's father was traced to Dutchess County and found in a comfortable home and well spoken of by responsible people. The father of two other children had gone to Rensselaer County where he was living with his mother, after the death of his wife, and where he could offer his children a good home. Several motherless boys were returned to their fathers who were found to be earning good wages and living comfortably. During the year, eight children, three boys and five girls, who were without relatives fit to care for them have been placed in excellent permanent family homes, where they are received in every way as members of the family.

Since the beginning of the work three years ago, twenty children, ten boys and ten girls, have been thus provided with homes. Most of the children are in farmers' families in the country. The homes are very carefully selected, and the children are visited frequently to see that they are getting on well. They are treated as members of the family in every respect, sent to school, and taught to be useful, but not made to do hard work. Some of the little ones are legally adopted. They are very happy in their homes, and the families are attached to them, especially in the case of the seven little girls of from three to ten years of age who have been taken by childless families, to whom a home was not complete without a daughter. As girls are more in demand than boys, the Agency could do more placing-out work if there were more girls at its disposal. At the present time, only seven of the forty-seven children in institutions are girls, and three of these are colored and three are Roman Catholic children, for whom it is difficult to find good homes.

The placing-out of children in free family homes and their supervision afterwards are branches of the work undertaken at the Central Office in New York City. Thus the Columbia County Agency is relieved of much expense.

For convenience of reference the following summary is given of the changes in the population of the institutions, and the disposition of the children discharged from their care during the year.

Number of children remaining public charges, November 1, 1902:

| | | |
|--|----|----|
| Hudson Orphan and Relief Association, Hudson..... | 28 | |
| Albany Orphan Asylum, Albany..... | 11 | |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany..... | 5 | |
| St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany..... | 1 | |
| St. John's Orphan Asylum, Rensselaer..... | 1 | |
| Colored Orphan Asylum, New York..... | 8 | |
| Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown..... | 1 | |
| Total | — | 55 |

Number of children committed to institutions during the year ending October 31, 1903 (including transfers from one institution to another):*

| | | |
|---|----|----|
| Hudson Orphan and Relief Association, Hudson..... | 12 | |
| Albany Orphan Asylum, Albany..... | 3 | |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum | 1 | |
| St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum..... | 2 | |
| St. John's Orphan Asylum..... | 3 | |
| Total | — | 21 |

Number of children discharged from institutions during the year ending October 31, 1903 (including 7 transfers):

| | | |
|---|----|----|
| Hudson Orphan and Relief Association, Hudson..... | 22 | |
| Albany Orphan Asylum, Albany | 2 | |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany | 2 | |
| Colored Orphan Asylum, New York | 2 | |
| Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown | 1 | |
| Total | — | 29 |

* One transfer from Cooperstown institution to Hudson institution.
 One transfer from St. Vincent's Female to St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum.
 Two transfers from Hudson institution to Albany Orphan Asylum.
 Three transfers from Hudson institution to St. John's Orphan Asylum.

Number of children remaining public charges, November 1, 1903:

| | |
|--|----|
| Hudson Orphan and Relief Association, Hudson | 18 |
| Albany Orphan Asylum, Albany | 12 |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany | 4 |
| St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany | 3 |
| St. John's Orphan Asylum, Rensselaer | 4 |
| Colored Orphan Asylum, New York | 6 |
| Total | 47 |

The children discharged from institutions (exclusive of transfers) during the year were disposed of as follows:

| | |
|--|----|
| Placed-out in free family homes, by State Charities Aid Association | 8 |
| Taken by relatives, through investigations made by Agency | 12 |
| Transferred to Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children... | 1 |
| Ran away | 1 |
| Total | 22 |

When it is remembered that there were 98 children who were supported by Columbia County in institutions at the time of the beginning of this work in January, 1901, it is obvious that the saving of public money has been very great. Formerly the bills for the support of children in institutions exceeded \$9,000 a year, but for the past two years they have been below \$5,000. More important than the saving of public money is the strengthening of family ties, and of the feeling of parental responsibility on the part of people who should keep their children at home, and the providing of excellent permanent family homes for those who are homeless. The Agency has been greatly assisted by the friendly co-operation of the Superintendent of the Poor, who is in hearty accord with its aims and methods, and whose counsel has served to render it more successful.

SUMMARY OF THE ASSOCIATION'S WORK FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

It appears from the foregoing reports that on October 1, 1903, the State Charities Aid Association, through its central office and its various committees, had under its supervision in family homes 1,380 children, distributed as follows:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Boarding in families under the supervision of: | |
| Richmond County Committee..... | 21 |
| Rockland County Committee..... | 92 |
| Nassau County Committee..... | 33 |
| Joint Committee, A. I. C. P. and S. C. A. A..... | 98 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 244 |
| In free permanent homes under the supervision of: | |
| Richmond County Committee..... | 18 |
| Allegany County Committee..... | 81 |
| Newburgh Agency for Dependent Children..... | 49 |
| Lewis County Committee..... | 7 |
| Central Office in co-operation with County Committees..... | 260 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 415 |
| With mothers in situations in the country under the oversight of the Mothers' and Babies' Committee..... | |
| | 721 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 1,380 |
| | <hr/> <hr/> |

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOSPITALS.

The Committee has been actively interested during the year in legislation affecting hospitals, especially in the change in the law with regard to the establishment of hospitals or camps for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. The restrictive law, passed by the Legislature of 1903, is disapproved by the Committee, but as this matter is treated somewhat fully in this report under the head of "Legislation," pages 9 to 11, it is unnecessary to review the subject here.

The appropriation by the Legislature of 1903 of \$115,000 for the State Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis at Raybrook, has made it possible to provide two dormitory buildings, one for men and one for women, with the necessary kitchen, laundry, and connecting corridors, and the institution will probably be opened for the reception of patients in the spring or summer. An appropriation of \$50,000 was made for the purchase of a site and the erection of buildings for the State Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children, which now occupies leased property at Tarrytown. The site has not yet been selected, but different sites are under consideration, and the matter will doubtless be settled in the near future.

Forty-one of the Association's fifty County Committees outside of New York City have sent to the central office reports of their work during the past year. Nearly 300 visits have been made by members of these Committees to 42 almshouses, not including the very large number of visits made by the members of the New York, Kings and Richmond County Committees to public charitable institutions in New York City.

The important improvements made in the accommodation and care of the sick in New York City during the past year are reviewed in the summary of the reports of the Association's New York, Kings and Richmond County Visiting Committees, which supervises the Departments of Public Charities and of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals. Abstracts of the reports of the Association's County Committees are herewith submitted.

COUNTY VISITING COMMITTEES.

Allegany County.—The Almshouse is reported to be in its usual excellent condition. During the year shower baths have been put in. The interior has been painted, a new ceiling has been provided in the dining-room, and window and door screens have been furnished. Rooms are set apart for the care of the sick, and in case of illness nurses are employed.

Four children have been placed in free family homes by the Superintendent of the Poor, in co-operation with the committee, and three still remain in the home where children who are County charges are temporarily boarded. Of these three, two are feeble-minded and one has defective eyes, and are thus unsuitable for family life. For eighteen years the committee has had a report of all children placed out, and members have visited or had personal reports of children placed in families since 1878. Before placing a child in a family, the present superintendent consults the committee concerning the desirability of the home, and from time to time confers with the members of the committee regarding the children who have been placed-out and those who are being temporarily boarded and whom it is sought to dispose of in this way.

Cattaraugus County.—Important improvements at the Almshouse have been made during the present administration.

These include a well-equipped hospital for the men, with two nurses to care for them, and the provision of a nurse for the women. The new hospital includes an operating room. During the past year painting and plastering have improved the appearance of the interior. Hose carts have been provided to increase the protection against fire, and a better towel supply has been furnished. The Committee is satisfied with the condition of the Almshouse and with the administration.

Chautauqua County.—The excellent Almshouse still maintains its high standard, and is reported by the Committee to be in its usual satisfactory condition. An improvement of the past year is the use of small tables in the dining-room, which gives the room a pleasant, homelike appearance. There is no trained nurse in charge of the hospital, but special attendants who have had experience in nursing are assigned to this work. It would seem as if a regular trained nurse should be employed for so important a part of the service.

Chemung County.—During the past year only necessary repairs to outside buildings have been made, and the urgently needed improvements have not been met. Some steps should be taken to procure an adequate water supply, and as soon as this is provided to furnish a laundry of modern construction, with suitable equipment. The nurse for defectives has not yet been provided, and this remains an urgent need, as there are fourteen idiotic and feeble-minded inmates at this Almshouse. The inmates are left too much to care for themselves and one another, owing to the lack of sufficient trained assistance.

Cortland County.—The Committee considers the Almshouse to be in good condition and well managed. A number of chemical fire extinguishers have been provided during the year, and an appropriation has been made for the installation of electric lights. This will be a great improvement, for the lighting of the building by oil lamps is very unsafe. The most important needs are more adequate hospital accommodations and nurses to care for the sick; also a steam laundry and a cold storage room.

Columbia County.—The Almshouse is reported to be in good condition and well managed. The need for a steam laundry and

a better and safer system of lighting should be met during the coming year, and a suitable nurse should be employed to care for the sick, who are now cared for by fellow inmates under the direction of the matron.

The valuable work which is carried on by the Columbia County Agency for Dependent Children is described on pages 47 to 50 of this report.

Delaware County.—The Almshouse is reported to be in good condition and well managed. There are still some defects, such as the poor ventilation and the lack of a steam laundry, which is an urgent need in an institution where there are so few inmates who are able to assist with the work. During the past year some metal ceilings have been added and considerable painting and repairing has been done. The laundry has been improved and the kitchen made lighter. There has been improvement in the table service in recent years and in the food served to the inmates.

Erie County.—The Committee presents the following report: "The Erie County Almshouse has been under the inspection of the Committee during the year and fourteen visits have been made to the institution. The improvements which were being made at the last report are completed, and the Almshouse building is greatly improved by these changes. We generally find the building clean and in good condition. A new storage house has been built during the year, and an apparatus for making ice has been added. We hear little complaint from the inmates and feel that the administration is kindly. Our Committee does not feel that the food is varied enough. There is no way of preparing it except by boiling in a cauldron; no sufficient arrangements for roasting or broiling meat. The only time the inmates get meat cooked in that manner is at Thanksgiving and Christmas, when chickens and roast pork are served to them. We have been looking into the question of the *per capita* cost of the food at the State Hospital and find it amounts to \$61 and a fraction for the year, and is of quite a varied character, as the diet list will show. If it is possible, the Committee hopes to be able to persuade the Committee on Charitable

Institutions from the Board of Supervisors of the desirability of putting in cooking ranges. A new nurses' home is in process of construction at the hospital, which will accommodate sixty nurses, and we regret to say the contract has been signed for the building to cost \$60,000, which seems out of all proportion to the necessary expense. We have always been courteously received at both buildings."

Franklin County.—The Almshouse is reported to be in good condition and well managed. No special improvements have been made during the year, and there seem to be no urgent needs. If a nurse were employed to care for the sick and feeble inmates it would be better than to leave them to care for one another as at present. Even in a small institution like this there are always a number of inmates who require special attention and nursing.

Fulton County.—The drainage at the Almshouse, which was complained of in last year's report, is being investigated, and an effort will be made to improve the conditions. During the past year a cold storage building has been commenced and some other minor improvements have been made. In other respects the Almshouse seems to be in good condition, though it still lacks a sufficient number of bath-tubs and water-closets. The Committee in this county makes frequent visits to the Almshouse, and by its interest in the condition and care of the inmates has succeeded in providing for them many small comforts.

Genesee County.—The Almshouse is reported to be in its usual good condition, but there are certain needs that should be met, including a good system of plumbing, better heating facilities, and a horse barn. The only improvement made during the past year is the painting of the buildings.

Greene County.—The only improvement at the Almshouse during the past year is the building of a new wagon house. While the water supply and the plumbing are considered satisfactory, the drainage is poor, owing to the disadvantageous location of the buildings. The general administration is considered very satisfactory.

Herkimer County.—The Committee reports that many improvements have been made, or are now under way at the Almshouse. These include a new boiler house and laundry, an acetylene gas plant, a new system of steam heating, a morgue, fire escapes, and a storage reservoir for water. With the completion of these additions to the equipment the Almshouse will be in excellent condition. The administration is said to be very satisfactory.

KINGS COUNTY.

The Kings County Visiting Committee in presenting this year its 30th annual report expresses its appreciation of the courteous attention received from the office of the State Charities Aid Association, and the hope that its efforts for the coming year will be those of increased usefulness.

The Committee now numbers 36 members, who faithfully visit the various public charitable institutions in Brooklyn. It has continued its relations with the Commissioner of Public Charities and records its hearty appreciation of his administration. With the Deputy Commissioner for Brooklyn and Queens its relations have been very cordial. At the request of the District Attorney, the President of the Committee has made several inspections of institutions in company with the Grand Jury.

The President of the Committee having studied with care the Quarterly Bulletins of the Department of Public Charities for Brooklyn and Queens and the figures of the schedule prepared by the Commissioner of Public Charities for the year 1904, united with the New York and Richmond County Visiting Committees in a statement to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which was sent to the individual members of that body and acknowledged with courtesy.

Among the needs of the institutions at Flatbush are the following: Domestic building, power house, morgue and clinical laboratory; piazza for the Nurses' Home, piazza or corridor to encircle the Female Department of the Home for the Aged; the removal of the old stables, and the erection of a suitable building in a more remote part of the grounds; better quarters for the work of the Industrial Department of the Home for the Aged,

the present being in the basement, damp and cheerless; improved Children's Wards; and the removal of the male consumptives from their present building, which might then be rehabilitated and utilized as a Department for Children. Appropriations for some of these needs have been allowed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Among the improvements brought about during the year in the institutions at Flatbush may be mentioned the power house, nearing completion, from which the heating and lighting for all the buildings will be generated.

The roadway in front of the County Buildings has now become a respectable, paved street, to the relief of those who pass that way on foot, in ambulance, or carriage.

Work on the domestic building, which will provide kitchen and dining-room facilities for all the hospital department and employees, and free the main wards, together with the Staff House and Nurses' Home from kitchen and dining-room departments, is well under way. The only drawback to this arrangement is that the structure itself will shut off some of the light and air from that side of the hospital building.

The new bakery is giving excellent results, and with the improved facilities the quality of the bread has improved and is now very good.

The new stable is in course of erection, and will provide improved facilities for ambulances as well as other conveyances, and free the grounds from the present old structure, situated in a most prominent part of the grounds.

HOME FOR THE AGED—BROOKLYN DIVISION.

Under this name is the old Almshouse known. Some of the more able-bodied paupers were removed to the Richmond County buildings, but at one census during the most crowded time—in January—the number of inmates was nearly 1,500.

The female department is overcrowded, and the beds close together. The construction of inclosed piazzas or corridors for the female department would in a measure relieve this overcrowding, especially in the day time, and give the inmates a needed change from the monotony of the present wards. For this \$15,000 is asked, but would seem hardly sufficient to con-

struct piazzas long enough to encompass the whole building. Elevators have not yet been provided for the general service of conveying food, linen, and other supplies to the upper floors, and as a humane provision for the feeble inmates unable to use the stairways. This constitutes a need to which attention is again called.

The rooms where the women work and make the garments for the use of the inmates are, as has been repeatedly mentioned, in the basement, poorly situated, damp and uncomfortable. These women are really the most industrious of the female inmates, and it is hoped that in the not distant future some provision can be made for improvement in this particular.

The dining-rooms have been provided with well-made tables and chairs, and it is proposed to provide china instead of the now somewhat worn enamelled table ware. This improvement in the dining-room service is marked and much appreciated.

KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL.

This institution is a large one accommodating between 600 and 700 patients. It is very efficiently managed. The Superintendent is greatly interested in the improvement of the various departments of the hospital, and brings to the work the experience of long service in one of the important State Charitable Institutions.

Children's Wards.—Improved quarters should be provided for the children. The head nurse is heartily interested in her work and has the cordial co-operation of the kindergartner, but the facilities for giving the sixty-five children in this department such care, food and clothing as their needs demand are inadequate for the achievement of satisfactory results.

The bathrooms in the tower, where the plumbing is situated, are too cold most of the year to be used for the washing and dressing of delicate babies, so that the bathing, feeding and general life goes on mostly in the wards.

There is a laudable attempt to utilize as a dining-room a small room at the end of the corridor, and the setting of the table and the care of the room are a source of pride to the older girl patients. But as this is the only room available for the isolation

of the patients under examination for possible contagious troubles, the patients are not infrequently deprived of the use of this little dining-room.

If a building such as the one now in use for the consumptives could be rehabilitated and utilized as a department for children, the situation would be relieved to the improvement of the general hospital service.

There is need of clothing for the children, especially suits for boys of four, five and six years of age. Serge is suggested as serviceable, because it can be washed. Warm nightgowns are needed for all the children, and flannel slips, opening up the back, are suggested for the children now on frames. Sweaters for the boys are also needed. The coats and other wraps provided through the instrumentality of the Committee last Christmas, are in sufficiently good shape to be used again this season.

The Head Nurse, who is so interested in the children, reads to them every night before they go to sleep, and the suggestion of a juvenile library for this purpose is one which the Committee will take pleasure in following up, by supplying suitable books. The kindergarten is the feature which claims the close interest of the Committee, through whose instrumentality it was established. They continue their interest by guaranteeing the salary of the kindergartner over and above the amount allowed by the City. Of the value of this kindergarten to the hospital service the doctors and nurses are most appreciative. From the Pratt Institute Training School are sent two of its students as assistants. By special arrangement this kindergarten was continued through the summer, largely out of doors, and in charge of special workers, and the spirit of unselfishness and brightness which it has created is felt throughout the Hospital.

Consumptives.—During the year all female patients have been removed from the Consumptives' Home and transferred to Blackwell's Island. This has given more space for the treatment of male patients, but there is still pressure upon the hospital resources for the care of such cases, and some are still in the general wards.

The army overcoats furnished during the year are worn with comfort by men able to get out of doors, but the need of warmer foot-covering for winter was reported. The head nurse in charge of the Consumptives' Home is full of unselfish devotion to her patients, and tries in every way to make them comfortable and happy. Many are men of intelligence, and for these she asks for good reading matter.

That more radical provision for the segregation and care of consumptives must be provided by the city the Department of Public Charities is keenly aware. Those at Kings County and other Brooklyn hospitals should be removed to a location more favorable for treatment and possible cure. The tent treatment, so successfully inaugurated by the department on Blackwell's Island is commended where space can be obtained apart from general hospitals.

Psychopathic Department.—This well-constructed building, built and occupied within the year, for those under examination as to their mental condition, is a most valuable acquisition to the hospital service and a contrast to the quarters in the basement of the hospital, which were for so long the only place for such patients. The effect of comfortable surroundings, a building with light and ventilation and the constant surveillance of specialists cannot but be an advantage, and in many cases a preventive of more serious conditions for those even briefly under observation.

Morgue and Clinical Laboratory.—Among the items of needed improvements which are not specified in the department estimate, and which possibly call for a bond issue, is the addition to, or reconstruction of, the morgue and clinical laboratory at the Kings County Hospital. The morgue is quite inadequate in size, with places for only nine bodies, when often fifteen are awaiting burial.

The clinical laboratory is unequal to the demands made upon it and is directly over the morgue. In the interest of science and to attract physicians and students to this hospital service for investigation under more favorable conditions the city should provide better facilities.

Training School for Nurses.—Besides the superintendent of the Training School, there are eight graduates acting as supervising nurses, one night supervisor, and fifty-one pupil nurses, which number will be further augmented by five probationers on December 1st, and several more at the beginning of the year 1904. This training school not only supplies the needs of the Kings County Hospital, but those of the other public hospitals in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. The class graduated in November, 1902, numbered twenty-one nurses.

The estimate of expenses for 1904, prepared by the Department of Public Charities, calls for the following additions: One supervising nurse at a salary of \$600; five nurses at a salary of \$360 each; and ten pupil nurses at a salary of \$120 each. This increase is warranted by the services demanded of the Kings County and other hospitals to which reference has been made.

The Kings County Visiting Committee feels much interest in this training school, which has no Board of Managers, and assisted the Alumnæ Association during the year in furnishing the room set aside in the main hospital for nurses who might be ill. Towards this work some generous donations were received, and the room has been very prettily equipped. Through the instrumentality of the President of the Committee a library has also been provided from the Brooklyn Public Library, which is much enjoyed by the nurses.

Nurses' Home.—The Nurses' Home will soon be inadequate for these numbers, though some relief will come in the change of the dining-room to the domestic building, when completed. A piazza was probably contemplated when the building was first erected, and is now suggested as a needed improvement. The building is largely given up to sleeping quarters, and has at present only one small reception-room. The piazza would afford a welcome relief, especially during the summer months, to a large corps of nurses, which also include those of the Psychopathic Department, who have their rooms at the Home, though they are not graduates of the school.

CUMBERLAND STREET HOSPITAL.

This hospital has been visited several times, and the number of visitors assigned to it has recently been increased. It has

struggled under the difficulties of reconstruction during occupancy, and much of the work is still delayed owing to the prevailing labor difficulties. The difficulty of putting into good shape this not up-to-date building acquired by the City within the last two years has necessitated tedious delays. The hospital is taxed to its utmost capacity, not only for its general and ambulance service, but for emergency cases. The wards have been improved by painting, which work has been accomplished by convalescents and other helpers, and without any special appropriation. The service of the hospital and the demands made upon it would seem to indicate the necessity for an increase in size, and especially an increase in the nursing force and an adequate number of male helpers.

BRADFORD STREET HOSPITAL.

This small hospital has been frequently visited by one member of the Committee. It is the nearest hospital to Brownsville, a crowded section of Brooklyn. The visitor reports that in her judgment more employees are needed in the service of the hospital, for the absence of the physician or ambulance surgeon on duty practically leaves the head nurse alone with no efficient male helper. The importance of this small hospital to the city service has already been demonstrated.

RECEPTION HOSPITAL AT CONEY ISLAND.

This hospital is maintained for about five months in the year, and has given excellent service to the visiting crowds at that resort. It might well be continued open throughout the year and afford a place for convalescents from the other city hospitals. Such additional help as is asked for is warranted by the service rendered in this hospital.

WORK FOR CHILDREN.

The Committee has continued its interest in the State Charities Aid Association's work for children, both in the agency which places out and supervises children in free family homes, and in the work of the Joint Committee of the A. I. C. P. and the S. C. A. A. on the Care of Motherless Infants. The Kings County Committee meets the entire cost of the foundlings from the Bor-

oughs of Brooklyn and Queens, in excess of the amount received from the city, and provides the clothing for these babies. The results of the year's work along these lines have been very gratifying. During the past year and a half forty-three Brooklyn foundlings have been cared for, and twenty-three of them have already been placed out for adoption; two have been returned to parents who have claimed them; one has been transferred to Bellevue Hospital for special treatment; four have died, and thirteen remain in the care of the Joint Committee on October 1, 1903.

Lewis County.—As no special improvements have been made at the Almshouse during the past year, the needs remain the same. There should be a suitable room provided for the sick women and a good nurse to care for them, as well as the sick men.

Livingston County.—The urgently needed new buildings, which have been talked about for several years, should not be longer delayed, for the present accommodations and care of the inmates are unsatisfactory. It is to be hoped that something may be done during the coming year to replace the obsolete old buildings by modern cottages. Some improvements should be made immediately in the care of the inmates, and there should be a nurse to attend to the needs of the sick, who are now cared for in their own rooms by fellow-inmates with such help from the matron as she is able to give. The dietary should be improved, especially in the direction of providing special diet for the sick, who are now given the same fare as those who are well.

Madison County.—The Almshouse is reported to be in very good condition. A cold-storage and a laundry building are the improvements of the past year. The water-supply is good, but the water is not carried above the first floor, which is a source of inconvenience.

Montgomery County.—The Committee reports that the Almshouse is in its usual excellent condition under the management of the superintendent and matron, who have done so

much to raise the standard of caring for the poor in this county. The Committee has brought to the attention of the Board of Supervisors the various needs of the Almshouse during the past year. One of the most urgent improvements, a new laundry, has been provided. A special need at present is a hospital for the sick, where they can be cared for apart from the other inmates. The completion of the system of ventilation is also desired, and fire-escapes to supplement the hydrants and fire extinguishers with which the buildings are now supplied.

Nassau County.—The Town Almshouse of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay is considered by the Committee to be well managed, but the needed improvements seem to be very slowly provided. The only change during the past year is the repairing of the barn. The completion and improvement of the heating system should not be longer neglected. A heater has been provided in one end of the house, but in the other end stoves are used, and these are unsafe and unsatisfactory. An institution which is so isolated should certainly have a telephone, which, if installed, would save the superintendent many trips and unnecessary delay.

At the Town Almshouse of Hempstead no improvements have been made during the past year. Something should be done without delay to improve the condition of the defective and uncleanly cases who are at present in filthy buildings which are breeding places for tuberculosis. There is no proper accommodation for the sick, and the ventilation and fire-protection are poor.

The children who are wards of Nassau County are boarded in family homes, or in the Mineola Home, and are under the supervision of members of the Committee, who visit them in the institution and in the families where they are boarded.

Niagara County.—The Committee reports that the water-supply is still inadequate, though the springs have been enlarged and larger pipes have been put in. The Board of Supervisors is considering the question of further improvement. In the hospital there is need for a good man nurse to care for the men patients. There are no cases of contagious disease in the insti-

tution at the present time, and no inmates between two and sixteen years of age.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

The report of the New York County Visiting Committee for the year ending September 30, 1903, shows continued progress in the development of the Committee's work, with the assistance of its very capable Secretary, Mr. William B. Buck, whose services the Committee has unfortunately lost by his resignation, to take up on September 1, 1903, the duties of Superintendent of Inspection of the State Board of Charities. Mr. Alexander C. Proudfit has since been appointed to the position.

The New York County Visiting Committee has maintained its past record for diligent visiting and careful inspection of the institutions in the Department of Public Charities and of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, giving special attention to the evening and night visits by officers and members of the Committee, who have gained thereby fuller knowledge of the management of the different institutions.

In addition to the usual monthly letters to the Commissioner of Charities and to the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals embodying suggestions based upon the reports of visitors, and the carefully prepared statements to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in support of the annual estimates of the two Departments, this Committee has submitted similar briefs in support of special requests to the Board for new buildings, appropriations for plans, etc., and has investigated and made special reports upon the following matters:

- October 31, 1902. Present and needed provision for the care of leper patients in the Department of Public Charities.
- November 15, 1902. The needs of Metropolitan Hospital.
- December 4, 1902. A draft of rules and regulations for the Home for the Aged, Blackwell's Island.
- December 30, 1902. Condition and management of the heating plant and engineer's department, Home for the Aged.
- January 12, 1903. Present and needed facilities for the reception of incoming patients, City Hospital.
- January 22, 1903. The necessity for making provision for the care of orthopedic patients in the Department of Public Charities.

March 30, 1903. The question of a site for the new **Fordham Hospital.**

May 27, 1903. Feasibility of establishing a hospital for nervous diseases in the Department of Public Charities.

June 3, 1903. Rules and regulations for the management of the hospital for convalescents, Blackwell's Island.

Plans for various buildings have also been inspected and reports made thereon to the Department heads.

It is believed that these reports have been of service to the two Departments, and both the Commissioner of Charities and the President of the Board of Trustees have expressed to the Committee their appreciation of its work in this connection.

In submitting to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the statement with respect to annual estimates, the New York, Kings and Richmond County Committees have shared in the expense and co-operated in the preparation of the statement.

In view of the many avenues for similar co-operation between these Committees, to strengthen appeals for appropriations and to give the recommendations of each Committee the benefit of the total force of the Committees, before a Commissioner having charge of all institutions in the several counties, it has been recommended by the New York County Committee that the Central Association use its good offices to assist in planning for the most extensive co-ordination practicable of Visiting Committee work throughout New York, Kings and Richmond Counties.

• A printed copy of the annual report of the New York County Visiting Committee may be obtained by written application to its Secretary at 105 East Twenty-second street, and the valuable details of investigation and compilation of statistics for the past year therein render this report more than usually readable by reason of the gratifying progress in municipal administration presented in its pages.

The brief abstract herein of the matters treated in the report sustains amply the encouragement expressed by the New York County Visiting Committee that the great strides of the past two years have planted the standard of administration in a forward position that will not be lost.

It is evident from the report that the problems incidental to a higher census throughout the institutions have been met by the Commissioner and the Board of Trustees so far as possible with the resources available, the needs have been fully analyzed, and plans for the future brought promptly and energetically to the attention of the administration, by which they have been received with courtesy and attention, and such compliance with recommendations yielded, it is believed, as the Board of Estimate felt was warranted in justice to the other city departments.

In the Department of Public Charities, building after building has been renovated, brought as nearly up to modern standards as circumstances permitted, and a score of new buildings have been started, and pressed toward completion under adverse conditions arising from strikes and from limitations in the authorized methods of contracting.

The buildings nearest completion at the date of the report are

- North Wing of New York City Training School for Nurses (Female).
- Dormitory for Male Employees of City Hospital.
- Pavilion for cases of Erysipelas, etc., City Hospital.
- Solarium, Tuberculosis Infirmary (Metropolitan).
- Dining-room Building, Tuberculosis Infirmary.
- Reception Hospital, Randall's Island.
- Gymnasium, Randall's Island.

Of the above buildings, that at the Training School, the Dining-room at the Tuberculosis Infirmary and the Gymnasium at Randall's Island will undoubtedly be opened in a few weeks, all cheerful, well-equipped structures, creditable architecturally and calculated to increase the comfort of patients and the efficiency of employees.

The old Amusement Hall at the Metropolitan Hospital, altered and renovated at an expense of some \$17,000, is now available as a general hospital for convalescents, but promises to serve in part an earlier use in response to a demand for more wards in the regular Metropolitan Hospital service, enabling this Hospital to take its place as the largest general hospital in this country.

Increased responsibilities placed upon the higher salaried officials during the past year have been cheerfully met by them with a resulting improvement in administration, and a considerable factor in securing this desirable attitude has been the moderately increased appropriation available for salaries in the Department.

The improvement in the preparation and serving of food both to patients and employees, under the direction of resident dietitians, has been remarkable, and has confirmed the impression of the Committee that under previous methods a large proportion of many articles of food had been practically spoiled in the cooking or serving.

To the readers of this report who have labored long and faithfully in the investigation and criticism of public institutions and in the constructive work of developing new lines of activity in municipal service, the thorough and scientific co-ordination in the Department of Public Charities of activities extending over three counties cannot fail to be a source of enthusiasm and renewed strength for further effort, and certainly no less occasion for hearty rejoicing is found in the new aspect and broad aspirations of Bellevue under its Board of Trustees.

Steadily, and by no means slowly, the morale of Bellevue Hospital has followed in betterment the refreshing change in the appearance of its wards and halls, with constant effort to lay foundations for a change in the attitude of the public toward the "Bellevue" of the sensational press, if anything but the rebuilding of the hospital can accomplish this. The Board of Trustees has made gratifying progress also in its endeavor to secure a new and adequate plant for this hospital, and already the boundaries of the Bellevue site have been extended northward to Twenty-ninth street and eastward to make the sea wall parallel with First avenue.

The Board has been granted an appropriation for plans, and has been enabled thereby to retain thoroughly competent architects, perhaps the best-known firm in the country, whose plans, now far advanced, show a well-ordered group of buildings which will place the new Bellevue Hospital, in architectural design, equipment and adaptation for hospital service, in the front rank of the general hospitals in this country.

Gouverneur, the most modern of the city hospitals, is to be completed under plans made possible by a generous appropriation, providing for the erection of a new wing, a stable building and the rearrangement of the entire edifice according to the latest devices of hospital design.

The new Harlem Hospital, adequate in all its appointments, will be under construction in a few weeks upon a site at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street and Lenox avenue, within the district where its present heavy and difficult service is maintained bravely under great disadvantages.

A new site for Fordham Hospital has been secured on St. John's College grounds, adjacent to Bronx Park, and there, upon a plot of generous size, will be erected a new hospital, with over two hundred beds, a nurses' home, stable and morgue, the design providing for additions to enable the capacity to be doubled if desired eventually.

CHANGE OF NAMES.

In the following summary, the names of many of the institutions will be found to differ from those used in previous reports, the new name in each instance being self-explanatory and adopted with that end in view, as well as to remove the stigma attached to such designations as "almshouse."

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The following are some of the general improvements in the Department of Public Charities, Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, during the year ending September 30, 1903:

1. At the beginning of the year a thoroughly competent and expert dietitian was transferred from the Kings County Hospital and Almshouse to the Central Office to act as Departmental Dietitian. She was instructed to make a careful examination of the purchase, reception, storage, distribution, cooking and serving of food, both to patients and employees, and, after such investigation, to submit revised dietaries for patients and employees with suggestions in regard to the handling, cooking and serving of the food.

On January 7, 1903, a new dietary for patients prepared by the dietitian and revised and approved by the medical board of the City Hospital, and the Commissioner, was put into effect at

the City Hospital. The new dietary offered much greater variety of food supplies, both for regular diet and for extra and special diet. It made much larger use of the cereals and milk than the former dietary.

On February 14, a new dietary was established for the Tuberculosis Infirmary at the Metropolitan Hospital, embodying changes of similar character. On February 27, two dietary lists were established for employees of the City Hospital, all such employees being classed into two grades for dietary purposes. On January 16, 1903, the dietary of the Municipal Lodging House was changed by the addition of cereal with milk and sugar for breakfast.

On June 6, 1903, the patients' dietary as established at the City Hospital was put into effect at the Metropolitan Hospital. Resident dietitians were appointed at the City Hospital, Metropolitan Hospital, Home for the Aged and Infirm, and the New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools, the latter to take effect October 1, 1903. Since May 1, the dietitians of the several institutions have met with the Departmental Dietitian at the Central Office once a week. The position of pupil dietitian has been established, offering to applicants who have finished courses in domestic science a post graduate course in practical work, and to the Department the services of thoroughly trained assistants at very moderate salaries.

2. A schedule of uniforms for female officers and employees, with certain exceptions, was adopted on June 22, 1903, and took effect on August 1.

3. The wages of stokers and firemen throughout the Department were increased, with few exceptions, from \$360 per year to \$1.50 per day, and the minimum wages of engineers, formerly \$900 per annum, to \$3 per day (\$1,095 per annum).

4. In January, 1903, heads of institutions were directed to keep records of the efficiency, punctuality and general conduct of each employee in the classified Civil Service, and to forward them to the Central Office at the close of each month, such records to constitute the basis of a system of promotions.

5. The use of the term pauper, or any other similar term of reproach, in addressing or referring to any patient in any hospital, was forbidden in January, 1903.

6. A separate stable for the Department of Public Charities on Blackwell's Island was established late in 1902, avoiding the unsatisfactory division of responsibility between the Departments of Charities and Correction, with consequent unsatisfactory service and expensive delays in the handling of supplies, particularly ice and coal.

7. The establishment in February, 1903, of a fire drill under the supervision of a fire expert and a drill instructor, who was engaged to establish rules and regulations concerning the conduct of employees in case of fire, to maintain an inspection of the fire equipment of the institution, and to maintain a fire drill for a period of one year. This system, begun at the City Hospital, was extended subsequently to the Metropolitan Hospital, the New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools, and, if funds will permit, will be adopted before the end of the year for the City Home for the Aged and Infirm.

Among the improvements at the various institutions may be mentioned the following:

CITY HOSPITAL.

1. The provision early in 1903 of a complete outfit of iron enameled medicine chests, nurses' tables, dressing tables, bedside stands and other furniture to replace the wooden furniture provided for this purpose many years ago.

2. The erection of a three-story brick pavilion for erysipelas, paralytic, disturbed and other patients to replace two dilapidated wooden structures. The contract was awarded during the first quarter of 1903, and the construction of the building has made fair progress.

3. New metal ceilings throughout on the fourth story of the hospital.

4. Installation of modern apparatus in the laundry.

5. New grates and boilers to make possible the use of a cheaper grade of coal.

6. The erection of a Kirker-Bender cylinder fire escape, in which patients slide to the ground without injury, the first fire escape to be erected at the hospital.

7. The erection of a three-story brick pavilion to serve as a dormitory for 120 male employees, to replace two dilapidated unsanitary wooden structures.

8. New plumbing in the water towers of the male wards.
9. Installation of a watchman's clock and fire alarm system.
10. The erection of two soiled clothes chutes.
11. Painting of window frames and sashes.

NEW YORK CITY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

1. Erection of a north wing, a four-story stone structure, providing for the offices of the school, the chemical and bacteriological laboratory, a class in dietetics and quarters for 48 nurses, each nurse having a separate room.
2. New leaders and gutters for the old building.
3. New windows throughout on the third story of the old building and repairing of windows, and new windows where necessary on first and second stories of old building.
4. Provision of a temporary Ducker cottage, providing space for storage, pending the completion of the new buildings.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL.

1. Installation of an X-Ray and Electro-Therapeutic apparatus early in 1903.
2. The extension of the Tuberculosis Infirmary by the erection of ten tent cottages for men, accommodating nearly 120 patients, and two tent cottages for women, accommodating about 30 patients.
3. Provision for the reception and care of convalescent patients from other hospitals. A separate building was reconstructed for this purpose, but as it was found that during the summer and fall months the census of the hospital proper was less than its capacity, the number of convalescent patients being inconsiderable, they were received and cared for in the wards of the hospital proper. With the increase in the census of the hospital later in the year, convalescent patients will be either received in the hospital proper, or in the reconstructed building, according to their numbers.
4. Installation of a new steam-heating system in the Tuberculosis Infirmary for men.
5. Alteration of various rooms at the Metropolitan Hospital to fit same for use as a reception office, bath rooms, dressing rooms for incoming patients, etc.

6. New windows in the Tuberculosis Infirmary for men. Also new leaders and gutters.

7. Repairs to roof of main building.

8. Installation of gas cooking ranges, steel plate shelves, steam heating pans and plate warmers.

9. Erection of a solarium affording sitting room for 350 patients at the Tuberculosis Infirmary, the contract for which was awarded during the second quarter of 1903. The erection of the building has progressed slowly.

10. The erection of a dining room building, with a seating capacity of 400, at the male Tuberculosis Infirmary.

11. New floors in all operating rooms.

12. New plumbing in the Tuberculosis Infirmary for men.

13. Draining and cementing cellar, Tuberculosis Infirmary for men.

14. Installation of steam heating for twelve tent cottages, Tuberculosis Infirmary.

15. Erection of a new ice house for all institutions of the Charities Department on Blackwell's Island.

16. The reconstruction of the boiler house and the installation of a new power plant and laundry. This will make possible the abolition of two separate worn out and inadequate structures, and the substitution of one modern plant, whereby the buildings can be adequately heated and at less cost; it will also provide an adequate and modern laundry in place of the present make-shift.

NEW YORK CITY HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM

1. The appointment in December, 1902, of an instructor in broom-making and brush making, under whose direction, with one paid assistant, the male blind now make all brooms and scrubbing brushes required by the Department in all Boroughs.

2. Band concerts were provided on Saturday afternoons during the summer months. Six excursions were given to parties selected from among the inmates, on one of the Department boats.

3. The preliminary steps looking toward establishment of a cottage colony for the aged and infirm in connection with the farm colony at Staten Island has led many inmates of this in-

stitution to anticipate a more individual care and greater opportunities for out-door labor at the proposed institution.

4. Installation of new steam-heating systems in the main buildings for men and women.

5. Enclosing balconies at main buildings for men and women and steam heating the same, so as to enable inmates to reach water towers without going out of doors.

6. New leaders for seven buildings.

7. Reconstruction of garbage crematory.

8. New roof, ventilators, etc., for Department bakery.

9. Alterations to two buildings so as to provide accommodations for couples; also for employees.

10. Installation of steam heating in quarters for couples and quarters for employees.

11. Extensive grading and improvement of the grounds.

12. Erection of a large shelter affording shade for inmates during summer; half of the structure is to be enclosed before winter and will afford a more commodious sitting and smoking room than the present "Klondike," which is to be torn down.

NEW YORK CITY CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS.

1. These institutions were reorganized on December 27, 1902, into four divisions, viz., (1) Infants' Hospital, (2) Children's Hospital, (3) School for the Feeble-Minded, (4) Custodial Asylum. The object of the reorganization was to emphasize the distinction between the hospital work of the Island and the training and care of the feeble-minded.

2. The appointment of a special committee, consisting of the President of the Medical Board, the attending neurologist and the Superintendent, to consider all doubtful cases of alleged feeble-mindedness, also all admissions to the School for the Feeble-Minded and Custodial Asylum, and to reclassify patients from time to time, according to their mental condition.

3. The appointment of an expert adviser in connection with the farm and dairy; the testing, with the tuberculin test, of the cows kept there for providing fresh milk for the sick infants, and the killing of cows found to be tuberculous. Also the purchase of new cows of better grade, and the reorganization of the stable management. Through the co-operation of the

Health Department, the milk produced on the Island, as well as that purchased by the City, has been examined, and the number of bacteria per cubic centimetre reported weekly to the Department. The figures show a very gratifying decrease in the numbers of bacteria in milk produced on Randall's Island.

4. In January, 1903, a steam launch service replaced the open ferryboat as the means of access from East One Hundred and Twentieth street to Randall's Island; the service was extended also to East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

5. In March, 1903, a male teacher was appointed to give instruction in sloyd, elementary carpentering, wood carving, pyrography and bent iron work, these branches not having been taught heretofore. The children were encouraged to cultivate small gardens in summer.

6. During the summer 26 excursions on the Department boats were provided for the patients, and three band concerts.

7. Installation of steam-heating system in Wards 25 to 28.

8. Erection of waiting room, stretcher room, stable and morgue at East One Hundred and Twentieth street.

9. Installation of steam heating and water supply in additional quarters for nurses.

10. Installation of hot water tanks with connections in main kitchen building.

11. New floors for operating rooms.

12. Reconstruction of steam-heating system in Wards 21 to 24.

13. Erection of two-story brick building for reception hospital for all children other than infants and feeble-minded. The contract was awarded during the second quarter of 1903, and fairly satisfactory progress has been made in its construction.

14. Erection of three new isolating pavilions for quarantine of contagious diseases. Each building is provided with a nurses' room and with adequate plumbing and kitchen facilities, steam heating, etc.

15. Erection of two towers, with bath and toilet facilities, in connection with North and South Hospitals, so as to permit better classification of eye and skin diseases. These towers are unfinished at the date of this report.

16. Erection of gymnasium at New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools. This building, which is well under way,

will provide a large exercise room fitted up with all the proper appliances; also lockers, shower baths, etc.

17. New grate bars to make possible the burning of a cheaper grade of coal.

18. Alterations to cow stable, making the same more sanitary.

19. Delivery of 40,000 paving blocks to pave kitchen yard.

20. The school rooms for the feeble-minded were repainted and provided with pictures through the co-operation of this Committee.

21. Erection of a new morgue, clinical and pathological laboratory.

22. Erection of a central storehouse.

MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

Installation of additional ventilating fans, enclosing toilets, establishment of fire drill.

TRANSPORTATION OF PATIENTS.

In March, 1903, it was arranged that patients should be under the care of a physician while *en route* to the hospitals on Blackwell's Island from the time of leaving the office of the examining physician at East Twenty-sixth street until actually delivered to the care of a physician at the hospital. Physicians on such duty are provided with articles necessary for emergency treatment. At the same time a stage service was established between the dock at East Twenty-sixth street and the surface cars on Second and Third avenues, for the benefit of patients leaving the care of the Department and needing such assistance in reaching their destinations. Orderlies were also appointed for the better oversight of patients while on the dock at East Twenty-sixth street, awaiting the departure of the boat to Blackwell's Island.

BUREAU OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

On October 1, 1902, a plan was put into effect by which the parents of children committed to institutions as public charges are required, if able, to pay part of the cost of their maintenance. The children of parents able to pay full maintenance are not to be committed by the Department. On October 1 the card system of records went into effect for all the records of the

Bureau of Dependent Children. This system, which is in use by all the leading charitable agencies of this and other cities, will greatly facilitate and improve the work of the Bureau, as it makes available at a moment's notice all the facts known to the Department concerning any particular family.

During the second quarter of 1903 an agent was appointed for the purpose of ascertaining whether Jewish homes could be found for a certain number of Jewish children, who are now, by reason of the overcrowding of Jewish institutions, sent to non-Jewish institutions.

Electric lighting for the offices of the Bureau has been provided, and practically a complete new outfit of office furniture; also an additional room on the second floor for the use of a portion of the employees of the Bureau.

NEEDS OF DEPARTMENT.

Some of the more urgent needs of the Department are as follows:

1. An electric lighting plant on Blackwell's Island for all the institutions located there.
2. The relief of the overcrowding at the City Home for the Aged and Infirm by the completion of additional accommodations at the New York City Farm Colony.
3. The relief of the pressure upon the Hospital for Consumptives and better provision for convalescent consumptives, by the establishment at the New York City Farm Colony, or at some point outside the city limits, of a municipal sanatorium for consumptives.
4. A kitchen and dining-room building for the Metropolitan Hospital.
5. A dormitory for the male employees of the Metropolitan Hospital, or a new nurses' home, the present nurses' home to be converted into a dormitory for male employees.
6. A dining-room building at the New York City Training School for Nurses.
7. A reception building at the City Hospital.
8. A new industrial school building at the New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools.
9. The alteration of the existing building at the New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools, so as to provide new

quarters for the house staff and certain male employees, leaving the present quarters occupied by them available for additional rooms for nurses.

10. A more frequent ferry service from East Twenty-sixth street to Blackwell's Island.

11. An X Ray and Electro-Therapeutic apparatus, and a Hydro Therapeutic outfit at the City Hospital.

12. A pavilion for children suffering from venereal diseases at the New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools.

13. Provision for employment of inmates of the Home for the Aged and Infirm.

14. Development of recreation and social activities for the employees.

WELFARE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS.

Among the many important changes and improvements in buildings and administration accomplished or started during the past year are the following:

Buildings

Bellows Hospital:

Renovation of the old Cornell College Building for use as dormitories for helpers and as a dispensary.

Main building painted throughout and elevator shaft made fireproof.

Large amount of new machinery installed in the laundry.

Minor repairs and improvements in Maynard and Sturgis

Pavilions, the Neurologic Pavilion and the Pavilions for Alcohol and Psychotic patients.

Emergency Hospital:

New iron beds and glass bed's ends in the lying-in ward.

New clock, telephone and exchange cabinet added to office.

New door and window frames for operating room.

New paint work.

Removal of heating pipes to a central hall.

Psychiatric Hospital:

Paint work.

Removal of heating pipes to a central hall.

Removal of heating pipes to a central hall.

Removal of heating pipes to a central hall.

Windows of translucent, but not transparent, glass in the dispensary building.

Clothes yard upon roof of the old hospital building.

Harlem Hospital:

Three-story wooden building rented, repaired and refitted at a cost of \$3,000, providing larger dispensary accommodations and a maternity ward.

Both buildings painted.

Driveway from ambulance stable to the side porch of the hospital.

New porch.

New sterilizing machines.

Fordham Hospital:

Connection of leaders from the two main buildings and of waste pipes with the sewer.

Driveway grade lowered.

Crematory for garbage and dressings.

Barn repaired.

Portable isolating ward provided.

Exterior of main building painted.

Administration.

Bellevue Hospital:

The nursing service has been strengthened and improved under the plan outlined in the last report of the Committee.

Regular meetings of Committee on Nursing found a helpful factor in directing the policy of the nursing service.

Extension of service by women head nurses to more of the male wards and reduction in number of wards under charge of one nurse.

Better classification of men and women patients in reception room.

Rounders and "plain drunks" discouraged from frequent use of Pavilion for Alcoholics to sober up.

A competent manager has been secured for the laundry.

More care exercised in the selection, preparation and distribution of food, utilizing carrying tins and cars for the latter service.

Gouverneur Hospital:

Two visiting physicians appointed as a special staff for the regular dispensary.

Quarters in the old hospital building provided for a trachoma dispensary with instruments, drugs, nursing, etc., the Board of Health supplying physicians.

One of the most important changes in this Department during the past year was caused by the resignation of Dr. George T. Stewart, who upon his request was transferred to the Department of Health, and appointed Superintendent of the Hospitals of that Department. The Board of Trustees elected as his successor Dr. William Mabon, Superintendent of the St. Lawrence State Hospital for the Insane, Ogdensburg, who took office January 1, 1903. The following quotation from the report of the Trustees for the quarter ending December 31, 1902, is an admirable statement of Dr. Mabon's experience and qualifications:

"Dr. Mabon is a graduate of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of the class of 1881. His first State appointment was to the position of Assistant Physician at the Utica State Hospital for the Insane. Here he remained until 1895, when he was appointed Medical Superintendent of the Willard State Hospital, then badly in need of reorganization. A single year sufficed him to put this institution upon a firm basis, and in 1896 he accepted the call of the managers of the St. Lawrence State Hospital at Ogdensburg, where his predecessor had been Dr. Wise, just then appointed President of the State Commission in Lunacy. The reputation of this institution for enlightened treatment of the insane was fully maintained under Dr. Mabon's management, and he demonstrated anew the administrative capacity of which he had already given proof elsewhere."

The Assistant Superintendent, M. J. Rickard, who performed the duties of Superintendent in an efficient and acceptable manner during the interval between Dr. Stewart's departure for a short absence in Europe and the time Dr. Mabon took charge, will continue in his present position under the new Superintendent. The Board of Trustees has recognized the long and faithful services of Mr. Rickard by placing on its records a resolution commending his ability and devotion.

Under Dr. Mabon's firm and conservative direction the affairs of the Department and of Bellevue Hospital have been conducted with efficiency and with very little friction. The work of organizing and equipping the Department has been advanced, the last office of importance to be added to the force being a special bookkeeper to have charge of the Department of Supplies. Under his direction an improved system of accounts has been established and the departmental storeroom has been completely separated from that of Bellevue Hospital, and its internal organization accomplished.

NEEDS.

Buildings.

It is believed that the Trustees are fully alive to such needs of equipment in Bellevue and Allied Hospitals as cannot await the new buildings, and these needs are relatively of such minor importance as not to warrant inclusion in this brief abstract.

Administration.

A pathologist is much needed for the Department of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals; also an interpreter and indexing clerks, all to be established in headquarters at Bellevue Hospital, for which institution a separate force of four examining physicians should be provided, to be constantly at hand to receive and examine incoming patients immediately upon their arrival at the reception room.

Oneida County.—The Committee considers the administration of the Almshouse very satisfactory. The improvements of the past year have included a new smoke-house, a new hose-house, a cement floor in the kitchen, shower-baths in the basement of the men's building, repairing of the roofs, and the furnishing of easy-chairs and couches for the women. The most imperative needs continue to be a steam laundry in a separate building and a suitable hospital for the sick. This is the only large almshouse in the State which is unprovided with these necessary additions to the equipment. The need of the laundry plant, for the steam from the basement laundry

spreads through the Almshouse, and is injurious both to the buildings and to the inmates.

Onondaga County.—The new kitchen and laundry, which have so long been an urgent need at the Almshouse, have at last been provided, and will greatly facilitate the work of the institution. Some papering and painting have been done, and a new hardwood floor has been put down in the main building. In most respects the Almshouse is in good condition, though the ventilation is poor and there are some needs which should be met, including verandas for the wards upstairs and new open stairways. A trained nurse, with four attendants, cares for the sick in the new hospital, under the direction of the physician.

Orange County.—The Committee that visits the Newburgh City Almshouse reports that during the past year a new steam-heating plant has been provided. The Almshouse is considered to be in very good condition, under able management. The most urgent need continues to be a nurse to assist the overworked matron in the care of the sick.

The valuable work for children, which is carried on by this Committee, is described on pages 41 to 47.

Orleans County.—The Committee will appear this year, as usual, before the Supervisors to call their attention to the needs of the County Almshouse. The proper equipment and intelligent administration of the proposed hospital is now occupying the attention of the Committee. The following interesting report has been received:

“First of all in importance in the conditions this year at the Almshouse is that the Supervisors have voted a *hospital*, and the contract has been made, and preliminaries are all settled. At present the sick are cared for in their own rooms. There are no trained nurses, but a man and a woman are specially employed to care for the sick. Reading matter is abundantly supplied by the County. During the year ten children have been placed in the Home for the Friendless at Lockport, a most excellent disposition of them. During the year some needed repairs have been made on the farm buildings. Altogether the

present condition of things is the cause for most devout thankfulness, when one remembers the state of affairs which formerly prevailed."

Rensselaer County.—The improvements of the past year at the Almshouse include painting and a new cold-storage room. The most urgent need continues to be a suitable modern hospital building where the sick can be cared for apart from the ordinary almshouse inmates. As the present buildings are somewhat crowded, the hospital would afford a needed relief of these conditions, and would be desirable on this account, as well as for the better care which could be afforded the sick. Facilities are certainly needed for isolating cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and other communicable diseases, and so large a city as Troy should be provided with a well-equipped public hospital.

Richmond County.—The old Richmond County Almshouse has been turned into a farm colony where vegetables are raised for other institutions in the Department of Public Charities of the City of New York. The population consists almost exclusively of men who are able to be of some use on the farm. An additional forty-six acres has been purchased for the extension of the cottage-system, and a building is being erected which is expected to be finished by the first of the year. Contracts have been awarded for sewers for the present buildings and for those to be erected on the new property. The steam laundry, which had been recommended by the Committee for so many years, and which was at last provided during the present administration, has unfortunately burned down during the past year, and is a complete loss to the City. The wash-house has been fitted up, but a new laundry will be required. The Committee is very much interested in the inmates, and has given two entertainments for them during the past year.

Rockland County.—The only improvements made during the past year consist of the usual whitewashing of the buildings and the provision of new window shades. There is still urgent need of a hospital for the sick, as they are now cared for in the rooms or open wards where they happen to be. In the women's

Seneca County.—Some improvement at the Almshouse has been made during the past year through the introduction of steam heat and changes in the water supply system. The water supply will be adequate when these changes are completed. The fire protection is better than it has been. There has also been some improvement in the food. The most urgent need is a competent nurse for the sick, as well as more suitable accommodations for them. If a good nurse were employed she would doubtless assist in securing a suitably equipped room where the sick could be cared for apart from the other inmates.

Steuben County.—The Committee reports that the icehouse and cold storage facilities, and the improvement of the system of drainage have been very satisfactory. The buildings are kept very clean and an effort is made to maintain them in good repair. This year fresh paint and new board walks have improved the appearance of the exterior. The grounds are very attractive, and flowering plants brighten the interior. The accommodations for the idiots are not satisfactory, and unless there is reason to hope that they may soon be received at the State institution where they belong, it will be necessary to provide better accommodations and care for them at the Almshouse.

Suffolk County.—The Almshouse is reported to be in its usual good condition. It has been visited during the year by all the active members of the Committee. No special improvements have been made during the past year.

The number of children at the Suffolk County Children's Home remains about the same. There were 44 in the institution October 1, 1902; 35 have been received and 39 discharged, including one death during the year, leaving the number on October 1, 1903, 40. Of these 16 are girls and 24 boys.

Sullivan County.—During the past year new plumbing and steam heat have been introduced at the Almshouse, which greatly improve the condition of the institution. The special need now seems to be a steam laundry and telephone connec-

will provide a large exercise room fitted up with all the proper appliances; also lockers, shower baths, etc.

17. New grate bars to make possible the burning of a cheap grade of coal.

18. Alterations to cow stable, making the same more sanitary.

19. Delivery of 40,000 paving blocks to pave kitchen yard.

20. The school rooms for the feeble-minded were repainted and provided with pictures through the co-operation of the Committee.

21. Erection of a new morgue, clinical and pathologic laboratory.

22. Erection of a central storehouse.

MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

Installation of additional ventilating fans, enclosing toilet establishment of fire drill.

TRANSPORTATION OF PATIENTS.

In March, 1903, it was arranged that patients should be under the care of a physician while *en route* to the hospitals. Blackwell's Island from the time of leaving the office of the examining physician at East Twenty-sixth street until actually delivered to the care of a physician at the hospital. Physicians on such duty are provided with articles necessary for emergency treatment. At the same time a stage service was established between the dock at East Twenty-sixth street and the surface cars on Second and Third avenues, for the benefit of patients leaving the care of the Department and needing such assistance in reaching their destinations. Orderlies were also appointed for the better oversight of patients while on the dock at East Twenty-sixth street, awaiting the departure of the boat to Blackwell's Island.

BUREAU OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

On October 1, 1902, a plan was put into effect by which the parents of children committed to institutions as public charges are required, if able, to pay part of the cost of their maintenance. The children of parents able to pay full maintenance are not to be committed by the Department. On October 1, 1902, a card system of records went into effect for all the records of

will provide a large exercise room fitted up with all the proper appliances; also lockers, shower baths, etc.

17. New grate bars to make possible the burning of a cheaper grade of coal.

18. Alterations to cow stable, making the same more sanitary.

19. Delivery of 40,000 paving blocks to pave kitchen yard.

20. The school rooms for the feeble-minded were repainted and provided with pictures through the co-operation of this Committee.

21. Erection of a new morgue, clinical and pathological laboratory.

22. Erection of a central storehouse.

MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

Installation of additional ventilating fans, enclosing toilets, establishment of fire drill.

TRANSPORTATION OF PATIENTS.

In March, 1903, it was arranged that patients should be under the care of a physician while *en route* to the hospitals on Blackwell's Island from the time of leaving the office of the examining physician at East Twenty-sixth street until actually delivered to the care of a physician at the hospital. Physicians on such duty are provided with articles necessary for emergency treatment. At the same time a stage service was established between the dock at East Twenty-sixth street and the surface cars on Second and Third avenues, for the benefit of patients leaving the care of the Department and needing such assistance in reaching their destinations. Orderlies were also appointed for the better oversight of patients while on the dock at East Twenty-sixth street, awaiting the departure of the boat to Blackwell's Island.

BUREAU OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

On October 1, 1902, a plan was put into effect by which the parents of children committed to institutions as public charges are required, if able, to pay part of the cost of their maintenance. The children of parents able to pay full maintenance are not to be committed by the Department. On October 1 the card system of records went into effect for all the records of the

Under Dr. Mabon's firm and conservative direction the affairs of the Department and of Bellevue Hospital have been conducted with efficiency and with very little friction. The work of organizing and equipping the Department has been advanced, the last office of importance to be added to the force being a special bookkeeper to have charge of the Department of Supplies. Under his direction an improved system of accounts has been established and the departmental storeroom has been completely separated from that of Bellevue Hospital, and its internal organization accomplished.

NEEDS.

Buildings.

It is believed that the Trustees are fully alive to such needs of equipment in Bellevue and Allied Hospitals as cannot await the new buildings, and these needs are relatively of such minor importance as not to warrant inclusion in this brief abstract.

Administration.

A pathologist is much needed for the Department of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals; also an interpreter and indexing clerks, all to be established in headquarters at Bellevue Hospital, for which institution a separate force of four examining physicians should be provided, to be constantly at hand to receive and examine incoming patients immediately upon their arrival at the reception room.

Oneida County.—The Committee considers the administration of the Almshouse very satisfactory. The improvements of the past year have included a new smoke-house, a new hose-house, a cement floor in the kitchen, shower-baths in the basement of the men's building, repairing of the roofs, and the furnishing of easy-chairs and couches for the women. The most imperative needs continue to be a steam laundry in a separate building and a suitable hospital for the sick. This is the only large almshouse in the State which is unprovided with these necessary additions to the equipment. The need of the laundry is especially urgent, for the steam from the basement laundry

Under Dr. Mabon's firm and conservative direction the affairs of the Department and of Bellevue Hospital have been conducted with efficiency and with very little friction. The work of organizing and equipping the Department has been advanced, the last office of importance to be added to the force being a special bookkeeper to have charge of the Department of Supplies. Under his direction an improved system of accounts has been established and the departmental storeroom has been completely separated from that of Bellevue Hospital, and its internal organization accomplished.

NEEDS.

Buildings.

It is believed that the Trustees are fully alive to such needs of equipment in Bellevue and Allied Hospitals as cannot await the new buildings, and these needs are relatively of such minor importance as not to warrant inclusion in this brief abstract.

Administration.

A pathologist is much needed for the Department of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals; also an interpreter and indexing clerks, all to be established in headquarters at Bellevue Hospital, for which institution a separate force of four examining physicians should be provided, to be constantly at hand to receive and examine incoming patients immediately upon their arrival at the reception room.

Oneida County.—The Committee considers the administration of the Almshouse very satisfactory. The improvements of the past year have included a new smoke-house, a new hose-house, a cement floor in the kitchen, shower-baths in the basement of the men's building, repairing of the roofs, and the furnishing of easy-chairs and couches for the women. The most imperative needs continue to be a steam laundry in a separate building and a suitable hospital for the sick. This is the only large almshouse in the State which is unprovided with these necessary additions to the equipment. The need of the laundry is especially urgent, for the steam from the basement laundry

Seneca County.—Some improvement at the Almshouse has been made during the past year through the introduction of steam heat and changes in the water supply system. The water supply will be adequate when these changes are completed. The fire protection is better than it has been. There has also been some improvement in the food. The most urgent need is a competent nurse for the sick, as well as more suitable accommodations for them. If a good nurse were employed she would doubtless assist in securing a suitably equipped room where the sick could be cared for apart from the other inmates.

Steuben County.—The Committee reports that the icehouse and cold storage facilities, and the improvement of the system of drainage have been very satisfactory. The buildings are kept very clean and an effort is made to maintain them in good repair. This year fresh paint and new board walks have improved the appearance of the exterior. The grounds are very attractive, and flowering plants brighten the interior. The accommodations for the idiots are not satisfactory, and unless there is reason to hope that they may soon be received at the State institution where they belong, it will be necessary to provide better accommodations and care for them at the Almshouse.

Suffolk County.—The Almshouse is reported to be in its usual good condition. It has been visited during the year by all the active members of the Committee. No special improvements have been made during the past year.

The number of children at the Suffolk County Children's Home remains about the same. There were 44 in the institution October 1, 1902; 35 have been received and 39 discharged, including one death during the year, leaving the number on October 1, 1903, 40. Of these 16 are girls and 24 boys.

Sullivan County.—During the past year new plumbing and steam heat have been introduced at the Almshouse, which greatly improve the condition of the institution. The special need now seems to be a steam laundry and telephone connec-

will provide a large exercise room fitted up with all the proper appliances; also lockers, shower baths, etc.

17. New grate bars to make possible the burning of a cheap grade of coal.

18. Alterations to cow stable, making the same more sanitary.

19. Delivery of 40,000 paving blocks to pave kitchen yard.

20. The school rooms for the feeble-minded were repaired and provided with pictures through the co-operation of the Committee.

21. Erection of a new morgue, clinical and pathological laboratory.

22. Erection of a central storehouse.

MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

Installation of additional ventilating fans, enclosing toilet establishment of fire drill.

TRANSPORTATION OF PATIENTS.

In March, 1903, it was arranged that patients should be under the care of a physician while *en route* to the hospitals at Blackwell's Island from the time of leaving the office of the examining physician at East Twenty-sixth street until actually delivered to the care of a physician at the hospital. Physicians on such duty are provided with articles necessary for emergency treatment. At the same time a stage service was established between the dock at East Twenty-sixth street and the surface cars on Second and Third avenues, for the benefit of patients leaving the care of the Department and needing such assistance in reaching their destinations. Orderlies were also appointed for the better oversight of patients while on the dock at East Twenty-sixth street, awaiting the departure of the boat to Blackwell's Island.

BUREAU OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

On October 1, 1902, a plan was put into effect by which the parents of children committed to institutions as public charges are required, if able, to pay part of the cost of their maintenance. The children of parents able to pay full maintenance are not to be committed by the Department. On October 1 a card system of records went into effect for all the records of

Windows of translucent, but not transparent, glass in the dispensary building.

Clothes yard upon roof of the old hospital building.

Harlem Hospital:

Three-story wooden building rented, repaired and refitted at a cost of \$3,000, providing larger dispensary accommodations and a maternity ward.

Both buildings painted.

Driveway from ambulance stable to the side porch of the hospital.

New porch.

New sterilizing machines.

Fordham Hospital:

Connection of leaders from the two main buildings and of waste pipes with the sewer.

Driveway grade lowered.

Crematory for garbage and dressings.

Barn repaired.

Portable isolating ward provided.

Exterior of main building painted.

Administration.

Bellevue Hospital:

The nursing service has been strengthened and improved under the plan outlined in the last report of the Committee.

Regular meetings of Committee on Nursing found a helpful factor in directing the policy of the nursing service.

Extension of service by women head nurses to more of the male wards and reduction in number of wards under charge of one nurse.

Better classification of men and women patients in reception room.

Rounders and "plain drunks" discouraged from frequent use of Pavilion for Alcoholics to sober up.

A competent manager has been secured for the laundry.

More care exercised in the selection, preparation and distribution of food, utilizing carrying tins and cars for the latter service.

department a special attendant is employed to look after the sick women, and in the men's department this work is intrusted to an inmate. There should be an efficient nurse in charge of all the sick. Other needs are a steam laundry, and either lockers or clothes-rooms for the men's clothing, which hangs in the wards and gives the building an untidy appearance.

St. Lawrence County.—The Almshouse is reported to be in good condition and well managed. During the past year a veranda, new front doors and new floors have been added, and some painting has been done. An assistant matron has been secured to help in the care of the inmates. This institution should have a better lighting system, preferably an electric light plant, and it also needs a separate hospital for the sick. This is an especially urgent need at this institution, because of the large number of feeble and defective inmates, as well as the ordinary cases of illness.

Schenectady County.—The new Almshouse has been opened and occupied during the past year. This has effected a great improvement in the conditions of care of the wards of this County, and it is to be hoped that the administration will be maintained on a high level. The only needs which remain to be met in the opinion of the Committee are better protection against fire and a new fence about the property. The additional employees, including the nurse, whom we have recommended for several years, have been provided to care for the hundred inmates. The working force now consists of a superintendent, an assistant superintendent, a matron, an engineer, a laundress, a cook, a baker, a nurse, a seamstress, a hostler, a watchman, and two attendants.

Schoharie County.—This Almshouse, which is one of the smallest in the State, with fewer than thirty inmates, is considered to be in very good condition and well managed. The buildings have been shingled during the past year. At present the most urgent need is considered to be a bath-room for the keeper's family.

Seneca County.—Some improvement at the Almshouse has been made during the past year through the introduction of steam heat and changes in the water supply system. The water supply will be adequate when these changes are completed. The fire protection is better than it has been. There has also been some improvement in the food. The most urgent need is a competent nurse for the sick, as well as more suitable accommodations for them. If a good nurse were employed she would doubtless assist in securing a suitably equipped room where the sick could be cared for apart from the other inmates.

Steuben County.—The Committee reports that the icehouse and cold storage facilities, and the improvement of the system of drainage have been very satisfactory. The buildings are kept very clean and an effort is made to maintain them in good repair. This year fresh paint and new board walks have improved the appearance of the exterior. The grounds are very attractive, and flowering plants brighten the interior. The accommodations for the idiots are not satisfactory, and unless there is reason to hope that they may soon be received at the State institution where they belong, it will be necessary to provide better accommodations and care for them at the Almshouse.

Suffolk County.—The Almshouse is reported to be in its usual good condition. It has been visited during the year by all the active members of the Committee. No special improvements have been made during the past year.

The number of children at the Suffolk County Children's Home remains about the same. There were 44 in the institution October 1, 1902; 35 have been received and 39 discharged, including one death during the year, leaving the number on October 1, 1903, 40. Of these 16 are girls and 24 boys.

Sullivan County.—During the past year new plumbing and steam heat have been introduced at the Almshouse, which greatly improve the condition of the institution. The special need now seems to be a steam laundry and telephone connec-

tion with the village. The Committee considers the institution in good condition and well managed.

Tompkins County.—The Committee reports that a new wind-mill for pumping water has been provided. What is needed is a steam pump, so that the water supply would not be dependent upon the wind. This improvement has been recommended for several years, and it is hoped that something will be done before the close of another year. In other respects the Almshouse is reported to be in good condition.

Ulster County.—The Ulster County Almshouse at New Paltz has long been known to be in very unsatisfactory condition, and on several occasions the Association's Ulster County Committee has brought its needs to the attention of the Board of Supervisors, but the improvements asked for have not been made. During the past year representatives of the State Board of Charities have discovered gross abuses in the management of the institution and the care of the inmates, and have brought charges against the administration. These charges include unnecessary overcrowding, incomplete separation of the sexes, ill-treatment and neglect of inmates, insufficient employees, inadequate equipment, lack of proper order and discipline and the mismanagement of public funds. The following summary of the most prominent defects reported by the State Board of Charities has at the date of closing this report been brought by the Association to the attention of its members in Ulster County, with the request that the committee should arouse public opinion against the continuance of these abuses:

1. The almshouse consists of a large and a small building, about 250 feet apart. Most of the inmates are crowded into the small building, while the large one is occupied by a few of the male inmates and by the employees. The inmates are locked into their building at night, and there is no employee sleeping there to prevent them from conducting themselves improperly, or to care for those who need attention. For many years the State Board of Charities has recommended that the women should be transferred to the large building where they could be

kept under the supervision of the matron, but the superintendent has stated that he wished to be put on record as recommending no reclassification of the inmates, and further that he considered it unnecessary to have an employee sleep in the inmates' building.

2. The physician is obliged by his contract to visit the hospital at least twice a week. The superintendent has admitted that as long a time as two weeks has elapsed between visits of the physician, and that he frequently has told the physician that it was unnecessary for him to call, as he (the superintendent) and the keeper considered themselves qualified to prescribe for the ordinary ailments of the inmates. The inmates complain that the sick are not properly attended to by the physician, the superintendent, the keeper or the matron.

3. Though the inmates are more poorly cared for than in any other almshouse in the State, the annual *per capita* cost of maintenance is \$100.17, while at other almshouses of similar size it ranges from \$62.99 to \$93.12. The value of farm products is below the average of other counties.

4. No proper books or accounts are kept, and it is impossible to ascertain how the money drawn by the superintendent from the county treasury has been expended.

5. The superintendent deposited in the bank to his own account about \$400 received from an inmate towards her board, though such money should have been deposited in the county treasury.

6. The list of employees furnished by the superintendent cannot be verified. For instance, one of the inmates who was charged with having received pay for his services at the rate of \$60 per annum, stated that he had not for years received more than \$12 per annum. Others are not paid with any regularity, nor do they receive the sums agreed upon. The superintendent sometimes gives his personal "due bills" for money which is owing for services rendered, and these bills are allowed to accumulate for many months.

7. The superintendent and the keeper are charged with being brutal and profane, and guilty of improper conduct towards the inmates. The keeper has acknowledged to an inspector of the State Board of Charities that he has horse-whipped, and

that the superintendent has beaten a feeble-minded female inmate. The keeper has also acknowledged that a woman inmate, while in the almshouse, was assaulted by male inmates. The keeper charges the superintendent with having on one occasion become intoxicated on the streets of New Paltz, and of having returned to the almshouse with a female inmate who was in an equally degraded condition. The keeper acknowledges that he assists the matron in laying out and clothing dead women. Inmates questioned by the inspectors have expressed a cordial dislike of the superintendent and the keeper, and have complained of the neglect and abuse received at their hands.

8. The superintendent and the keeper show a total ignorance of and indifference to the requirements of institutional management. The inefficiency of the superintendent is shown by the above facts, and also by his failure to recommend to the Board of Supervisors, at their request, improvements which would correct the dangerously unprotected condition of the female inmates, by his failure to hire competent employees, to make or ask for needed improvements, or to secure and maintain proper order and discipline.

The Kingston City Almshouse is reported by the Committee to be in good condition in all respects except fire protection. An improvement in this direction is greatly needed. During the past year a new roof and other repairs have been provided. The cases of contagion or communicable diseases, including pulmonary tuberculosis, are cared for in a separate building on the Almshouse grounds. Cases of acute sickness are sent to the City Hospital at public expense.

Washington County.—The Almshouse is reported to be in good condition in all respects except water supply and fire protection, which are most inadequate. The need for more water has been urgent for many years and should be attended to. The only improvement of the past year is the building of a cold storage room. The Almshouse is equipped with a separate hospital, but there is no trained nurse to care for the sick, and with an institution of this size such a nurse should be provided for the sick and feeble inmates.

Wayne County.—The buildings at this Almshouse are, many of them, new and are kept in good condition. If only a few urgent improvements were made, the institution would be very well equipped. The lack of sufficient fire protection is a great defect, and should be remedied without delay. Another urgent need is for a nurse to care for the sick. The lack of such an employee has resulted in the disuse of the hospital for cases of serious illness, and the turning of this building into an infirmary for those who are not too feeble to take care of themselves and one another.

Westchester County.—The Committee has appeared twice before the Board of Supervisors in behalf of the needed improvements at the Almshouse, and an attempt has been made to interest the State Board of Health in the drainage of the Almshouse, as it affects the residents of the Saw Mill Valley. There is urgent need for radical improvements in the equipment of this Almshouse if it is to do proper work. A crying need is for better bathing facilities and the rigid enforcement of bathing regulations. At present there are no spray baths and only one old-fashioned tub for 150 men. The result is that the men practically never bathe, and even the tubs for the women are not much used. While the babies are somewhat better cared for than formerly, the nursery having been transferred to a separate building where the ventilation is better, there is no scientific care provided for these children, with the result that all the babies who are there without their mothers die. It would be much better if these babies were boarded out in carefully selected families in Westchester County. The dietary should be more scientific and somewhat more liberal than at present. The need for an elevator in the hospital building still continues. During the year there has been some improvement in the administration through the employment of a night nurse and two assistant physicians in connection with the hospital. The most important improvement is the erection of a separate hospital for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. The following description of this building is submitted by the Committee:

“The new pavilion for consumptives now building constitutes the most important change in our almshouse conditions.

The building is now enclosed and it is hoped that patients may be moved in by the first of the year. It is two stories high, 97 feet long and 25 feet wide. The south and west sides are faced by verandas or sun-parlors 14 feet wide. The building stands to the west of the present hospital and far enough from it to insure good light. The whole building will be given up practically to two wards, one for men and the other for women victims of tubercular trouble. As these wards will have the whole width of the building and have free access to the sun parlors, the conditions, it would seem, will be fairly satisfactory for a proper treatment of the disease. At any rate, the new building presents a considerable improvement on the present situation, under which the men are kept in the top floor ward of the hospital building, and where they must find it difficult to descend to the ground and outer air. The women, meanwhile, according to the stage of their disease, are kept either in the hospital in the general wards or in the almshouse among the other and comparatively well inmates.

"When the Visiting Committee appeared last December before the Board of Supervisors to urge the installation of an elevator in the present hospital, and the placing of sun parlors around the wards, the condition of the consumptive patients was dwelt upon, and the lack of any provision for female consumptives emphasized. Your Committee also appeared before the Supervisors in May last and urged the adoption of the plans for this building. Your Committee feels, therefore, that it has been partly instrumental in securing this improvement, and partly responsible for its success. The physician, however, in charge of the almshouse has exerted himself greatly to obtain this consumptive pavilion. The plans are largely his, and if, as seems likely, the new building proves a benefit and a relief to our almshouse, the credit must be largely accorded to him.

"The building will include an isolation ward and a mortuary chamber, both of which have been needed. When the whole is heated and properly equipped it will cost probably at least \$20,000, and your Committee believes that the taxpayers' money has not been wasted."

Wyoming County.—The extension of the sewer, which was reported to be a most urgent need last year, has been secured. A long distance telephone has been put in, and some painting has been done in the administration building. At present the special needs are the painting of the interior of both the men's and the women's buildings, a new floor, and hot water pipe to the bath in the women's building, and in the men's building an extension in the hall to secure better light. Another need is a mangle for the laundry. The institution is reported to be in very satisfactory condition, and with a few minor changes would provide very completely for the poor of the county.

Yates County.—The Almshouse is reported to be in good condition and very well managed, but there are certain improvements that are greatly needed and should be made during the coming year. A larger number of radiators should be put on the third floor, as the women on this floor who are old and feeble cannot get sufficient heat in their rooms when the weather is severe. This change could probably be made with the present boiler. A porch should be built out from the second story to enable the feeble old women who cannot go up and downstairs to get a little fresh air and exercise out of doors. New bath tubs are needed, and they should be put in rooms with outside windows, as the present bath-rooms have no direct connection with the outside air. The fire protection is not all that it should be; chemical fire extinguishers should be provided. During the past year there has been an addition to the barn and a silo has been furnished. At the annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors, members of the Committee appeared to urge the need of various changes at the Almshouse, and it is hoped that their efforts will meet with success. The Committee thinks very highly of the keeper and the matron, who are very efficient and kindly in their care of the inmates.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Association now has twenty-three visitors to ten of the State Charitable Institutions. In addition to the regular visits

made by these local visitors during the past year, the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford has been visited by the president, the assistant secretary, and the inspector of the Association; the institutions at Syracuse, Newark and Rome by the assistant secretary and the inspector, and the Craig Colony, the Hudson and Albion Houses of Refuge, and the Rochester State Industrial School by the inspector.

The increase of the size of the State institutions for the feeble-minded, the idiotic, and the epileptic is still urgent, and we would recommend that the Legislature should each year make an appropriation for at least one residence building for inmates at the Newark and Rome State Custodial Asylums and the Craig Colony until the size of these institutions is adequate to care for all the eligible cases who are being unsuitably cared for in almshouses or homes. Either this should be done, or else these institutions should be duplicated in the eastern part of the State. With half the cases eligible for commitment coming from New York City, it is perhaps somewhat of a hardship that they should all be sent so far away from home at a considerable expense for transportation, and where they cannot be visited by their friends and relatives, who, though unable to care for defective members of their families, are frequently attached to them and could do something to brighten their lives, if they were accessible. The present Commissioner of Charities has authorized the furnishing of transportation at city expense to destitute parents to make one visit to children sent to State institutions.

We would repeat the recommendation that we have made for several years that the State Board of Charities should have the power to transfer inmates from one State Charitable Institution to another, and to determine the capacity of each of these institutions. The State Board should also have the power to make rules for the reception and retention of inmates in public institutions, as it already has in connection with inmates who are retained at public expense in private institutions. If such powers were conferred upon the State Board of Charities, there would be less opportunity than at present for differences of opinion between the authorities of State institutions and of local institutions as to the classes suitable to become wards of

the State under present conditions; those who were accepted for State care and maintenance could be distributed in accordance with the best interests of the State at large, and the number for whom each institution could supply suitable accommodation would be determined by an unprejudiced and impartial authority, interested equally in all phases of both State and local charity.

We are heartily in favor of all efforts to improve the industrial features of the State Charitable Institutions, to make them more largely self-supporting and more helpful to one another. We would recommend the example of the State Hospitals for the Insane, in which a great number of remunerative industries have been organized with benefit to the patients and with profit to the State. The State Charitable Institutions have been somewhat hampered in the past by the restrictions of the law, but many of these restrictions have been removed, and there is no reason why a great expansion of the institution industries should not take place. Each institution should be enabled to produce for its own consumption as much as it can advantageously produce, and should be enabled to supply other institutions with products which they cannot so profitably produce.

It is hoped that the coming year will see improvements in the classification of reformatory cases and more complete equipment for caring for such cases. The State now provides reformatory treatment for about 3,500 men, women and children, of whom about 1,500 men are at the Elmira Reformatory, about 500 women at the Hudson, Albion, and Bedford Reformatories, and about 1,500 boys and girls at the Rochester State Industrial School and the House of Refuge on Randall's Island.

To these two reformatories for juveniles children under the age of sixteen years may be committed as vagrants or on the conviction of any criminal offence, but no child under twelve years of age can be committed for any crime or offence less than felony. Boys between sixteen and eighteen years of age can be committed for offences other than felony.

To the three reformatories for women may be committed

those between fifteen and thirty years of age convicted of "petty larceny, habitual drunkenness, of being a common prostitute or frequenting disorderly houses or houses of prostitution, or of a misdemeanor," or of a felony, if a first offence.

The State Reformatory for Men at Elmira receives young men from sixteen to thirty years of age upon their first conviction of felony. Boys and young men over eighteen years of age who are found guilty of misdemeanors are not eligible for admission to a reformatory, but if committed to an institution must go to a prison or a penitentiary, being thus deprived of the advantages of reformatory treatment, which they might have had if they had committed a more serious offence. The State should certainly provide for such offenders, either by establishing a separate institution for them, or by providing a reformatory similar to Elmira in the eastern part of the State, and then so amending the law as to enable judges to commit such offenders to either of the two reformatories. To send such offenders to Elmira at the present time would be unfortunate, for that institution is greatly overcrowded, having more than 1,500 prisoners, while it has room for only 1,200, an overcrowding which greatly interferes with the classification of the inmates and the general efficiency of the management. Even without overcrowding, however, the institution would be too large, for in the opinion of experts no such institution should attempt to care for more than 500 or 600 inmates. A larger number than this makes it practically impossible for the prisoners to receive the individual treatment that is required for the best results.

Fully 300 of the men at Elmira are said to be mentally defective and incapable of becoming useful and honest members of society as a result of this deficiency. There should be a Farm Colony where defectives with criminal tendencies could be isolated, and where they could do as much as possible under proper direction to reimburse the State for the expense of their maintenance. It might be possible to establish such a colony in connection with the Rome State Custodial Asylum, if it seemed undesirable to establish a special institution for such men.

Another class of reformatory cases for whom provision must be made is young girls now sent to the reformatories for children.

The Rochester State Industrial School in planning a new Farm Colony for its 650 boys does not intend to care for the 120 girls now in the institution. If the other State Reformatory for Children, the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, should move into the country, it should follow the same course and provide only for boys, of whom it has about the same number as the Rochester School. This will leave nearly 250 girls to be provided for. These girls could be disposed of in one of two ways: either one of the three existing reformatories for women could be turned into a State Industrial School for Girls by the transfer of its inmates to the other two reformatories, if they were enlarged to receive them, or a new institution could be established for these girls. With the growing population of the reformatories the latter plan would be the better.

SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FREEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

The visitors to this institution have this year submitted an interesting and suggestive statistical report, which shows the present tendency of the institution to become too much of a custodial asylum. The average daily population during the past year has been 516, but of these only 336 were in school or kindergarten departments. This leaves a large number who are beyond the reach of the educational facilities which the institution offers. Although the age of admission is from seven to fourteen years, the average age of the pupils in school departments is fourteen years, while the average age of the inmates is seventeen years. It would appear that children do not reach this institution at the early age that they should be sent, and that large numbers are retained long after the period at which they should be transferred to custodial asylums. It is estimated that there are about 125 purely custodial cases, and these should, of course, be transferred to either the Newark or the Rome Custodial Asylum, but for lack of capacity at these institutions they must be retained here to clog the wheels of educational progress. The capacity of the institution is 546, and the census October 1st was 540, with eight more cases accepted for immediate admission, and thirty-two others on file awaiting vacancies. During the past year 133 applications for admission were re-

ceived; 74 pupils were admitted and 76 discharged. Of the 76 discharged, 22 were returned to guardians, 51 were transferred to other institutions, 2 were discharged as capable of self-support, and 1 left without permission. The number of deaths was four. In addition to the school departments the inmates are trained in various industrial departments. Twenty-five are employed in farm and garden work, 6 in stable work, 3 at shoe-making, 2 at carpentry, 2 at painting, 2 in the boiler and engine-room, 3 in the bakery, 107 at housework, 16 in the laundry, 12 at the knitting machines, 115 in sewing, 2 in mat making, 25 at ironing, 5 at tailoring, and 30 at sloyd work. Forty of the boys are employed at the adjacent farm, called Fairmount.

Recent appropriations have made possible a water-supply at the farm and better light and ventilation in the south wing of the main building. An appropriation for new plumbing is an urgent need. A considerable amount of plumbing has been done by the superintendent with such help as he could procure at the institution, and a great improvement has been made in this way. The heating system has also been improved by covering the pipes and placing a hot-water tank in the main conduit leading from the boiler-house to the main building. Several new washing machines have been placed in the laundry, and repairs have been made to the floor. New hand-tubs are badly needed, as the present ones are falling to pieces. The repairs to the upper floor of the south wing have been progressing very slowly, owing to some misunderstanding regarding the estimates for lumber. The floors of the main building are very poor, and it would be desirable to use a filler and polish them from time to time, as is done in other institutions.

There seems to be considerable sickness at the school, with frequent recurrence of typhoid fever. The water used is that supplied to the entire city, and is said to be healthful. It is possible that the difficulty may lie with defective plumbing, which is now being removed, and it may be due also in part to the fact that the children in the institution are not out of doors for any considerable part of the day, and their vitality is lowered by confinement. Between the school and the industrial work, the children at the Syracuse institution are confined too

closely within the walls of the buildings. An effort should be made to develop the out-door life and the out-door games, for both the health and the happiness of the inmates.

The institution has had some trouble with boys running away. Many are anxious to go out into the world and earn money after they have been in the school a short time and have learned to do some kinds of work. Small wages look very large to them, and if a farmer offers them a situation at \$5 a month, it is hard to retain them in the institution.

The most important improvement that could be secured in connection with this institution would be the transfer of the older and less hopeful inmates, and the reception in their place of the hundreds of boys and girls in private institutions, or in homes, for whom education is required if their limited intellect is to be developed.

What is needed here is not the enlargement of the institution, but the restriction of its population to children capable of improvement through education.

NEWARK STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN.

Our faithful and efficient Visitors have presented quarterly reports as usual during the past year, and the institution has been visited also by the Assistant Secretary and the Inspector.

The criticism which the Association has to make of this institution is that it is not used up to its full capacity, and with a few unimportant changes a much larger population could be cared for. There are large numbers of women in other institutions or in unsuitable homes, who are eligible for admission. While we should be sorry to see the institution seriously overcrowded we should be glad to see its census kept always up to its capacity. The capacity is now estimated as 520. It is to be increased by putting eight beds in rooms on the top floor of each of the two newer cottages, and receiving sixteen women from Superintendents of the Poor, whose names are now on the waiting list. Another cottage where the girls of the highest grade are cared for could easily accommodate a much larger number. If the third story were finished and fitted up as a dormitory there is no reason why the girls of the most intelligent class should not

occupy the third-story rooms, and at this particular cottage this floor is used as an attic, though the sloping roof is high and would not prevent it from being used for dormitory purposes. It would be necessary to put in a few more windows and put up partitions and plaster the walls and ceiling. The dining-room accommodations in this building are not sufficient for a much larger number, but an adjacent day-room could be used as a dining-room, as the cottage has three large day-rooms, more than should be required for forty-five inmates, the number at present accommodated. The two newer cottages seem to have been constructed in a way which wastes considerable space. The halls are unnecessarily spacious, and by being made smaller the dormitories could have been enlarged so as to accommodate several more beds. It is said that the new cottage which is to be erected will have the space better utilized. It will be built without a basement, and although one story lower on this account will accommodate as many girls, and also provide equally well for the cooking and washing arrangements. The cottages with the basements have not proved satisfactory, as it has been impossible to have a proper cellar under them, and it has required much running up and downstairs, and the use of two floors for administration and day purposes instead of one floor, which ought to be sufficient. In the main building also there might be additional accommodations provided through the more careful use of the space, especially if a superintendent's cottage were built, and also an industrial building, so that the space now used for these purposes could be devoted to living accommodations for the inmates. The superintendent's home should be outside of the buildings used for patients. Located as at present, his home has no real privacy, and it is impossible for him to get away from his work at the end of the day.

A new industrial building is perhaps the greatest need, as the facilities now afforded are very inadequate and inconvenient. Such a building could also accommodate the common school classes, in addition to the various lines of industrial training. When an industrial building is constructed the officers hope to develop the educational and industrial work of the institution. Then more teachers will be required. At present there are but

two teachers for industrial work, and one laundress, who instructs the girls in that branch. The common school work is even less developed, there being only one teacher, and her classes of such size as to render individual attention impossible. The officers also desire the appointment of a woman gardener to instruct the girls in agricultural branches.

The industries of this institution include only housework, laundry, sewing, stocking making, and hat making. There would seem to be no reason why a large number of other industries, such as are carried on by insane women at the State Hospitals, should not be introduced here, and if a suitable industrial building were provided it might be possible to increase the industrial work and to bring in a return to the State.

Another great need is for additional bathing accommodations in the main buildings. The two bath-rooms on each floor have but one tub each and no showers, and are entirely inadequate for the number of inmates on these floors. There should be at least two tubs and three showers in each bath-room, and not less than two bath-rooms on each floor. If there is not sufficient space for this purpose, water-towers should be built so as to provide these accommodations.

The present method of disposing of the sewage is rather unsatisfactory, as it is now conducted to large cesspools located in the rear of the main buildings. Some time ago it was proposed to acquire a neighboring farm and use a part of it for sewage beds on the plan in use at Craig Colony. The proposal, however, met with considerable opposition from the people in Newark, who asserted that the bed would be a public nuisance. The town will doubtless have to take up the question of a sewerage system soon, and it is possible that the institution can connect with the town system in case one is provided. It is hoped that the institution may have its own water supply in the near future.

Another need of the institution is for a water purifier. The water-supply of the institution is the same as that of the city, and the water contains considerable lime. This causes trouble in the heating system.

A number of improvements have been made during the past year. The work of transforming the old boiler house into

additional room for the laundry, which was under way a year ago, has been completed, and the building is now in use. This gives additional space for the laundry, but is, of course, only a make-shift, and it is hoped that later a new laundry building of larger size and more convenient arrangement may be erected.


New concrete walks have been laid out through the grounds connecting different buildings, an electric lighting plant has been installed; and the wiring has been laid in conduits instead of being attached to poles. This arrangement preserves the beauty of the grounds. The plant works very satisfactorily, but there is no provision for accidents or emergencies. A small auxiliary engine and dynamo are needed to meet any emergency which might arise, as it would be very unfortunate to have the institution left in darkness. Three new pianos have been supplied to the institution, and have been placed in the different buildings. The old ones were in very bad condition, and as the girls have music to march to their meals, the improvement is much appreciated.

The general health of the inmates during the year has been exceptionally good, largely owing, it is thought, to the efficient methods of the resident physician. The kindly care of the inmates and the rational methods of discipline make the spirit of the institution a very cheerful one, and our Visitors commend as usual the efficiency of the management.

ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM.

The following report has been submitted by our Visitor to this institution :

"There are, naturally, many affairs of importance in an institution as large as the Custodial Asylum which cannot come under the observation of an occasional visitor, no matter how close his attention may be during his visits. Just at this time, owing to extensive repairs which are being made in the men's wards, the good order of that part of the institution is considerably disturbed, and many plans which the Acting Superintendent has in mind cannot be carried out. Your visitor noted



several changes in the administration of affairs, however, which seemed to be improvements.

"A notable departure is in the line of practical manual training. For some time classes have been conducted in the institution with a view to the improvement of the inmates by giving them regular occupation, and by training them in self-help. At the present time these classes, owing to the repairs above mentioned, are discontinued, but their place is largely filled by allowing the inmates to perform such tasks about the buildings as they are capable of doing. For instance, the beds are made, so far as possible, by the inmates, under the direction of an attendant. The wards do not look so well under this régime, naturally, since the inmates do not do the work so neatly as the attendants, but the discipline of the task is wholesome. This policy has also resulted in a considerable saving in the expense account. Until recently the institution has employed a shoemaker at a salary of \$15.00 per month (for part of his time). The same work is now being done by four inmates for nothing. Furthermore, since these inmates will spend time over shoes that the shoemaker would not bother with the expenditure for new shoes for the institution has been decreased nearly 30 per cent. These cobblers are also allowed to mend the shoes of the employees, for which they are paid, and they thereby earn spending money. Two inmates, during the summer, have taken the place of a driver, whose salary was \$30 a month. It is proposed to ask for a regulation by which inmates who perform such duties shall receive a small regular wage, out of which they shall clothe themselves, thus increasing their sense of independence and self-respect. Several of these brighter inmates have had more freedom than had formerly been allowed them—as the privilege of coming to town on Saturday afternoons, for instance—which freedom has not been abused. This policy has further resulted in a reduction of the number of attendants in proportion to the population. A review of the work of the last few years, published in the *American Journal of Insanity* for April, 1903, will show the results of this sort of work upon the inmates.


"By reference to the recommendations made by the Acting Superintendent to the Classification Committee at Albany,

under date of August 28, 1903, some of the needs of the institution along the line of better service may be seen in detail. The experience of this season in the improvement noted in the condition of the inmates since they have had the care of a dentist seems to point to the wisdom of employing a dentist for a few months each year, as the Acting Superintendent recommends. His plan for a training school for attendants seems also to be a wise one.

"Among the appropriations which will be asked for this year are the following: employees' cottage, capable of accommodating 100, \$40,000, which will increase the capacity of the institution to the extent of something more than 100 inmates; ward building 'J,' \$52,860; hospital for severe illness, \$25,000; addition to the dining-room, \$30,000; industrial building, for the extension of industrial work such as that mentioned above (it is intended to have a large portion of the clothing for the inmates made on the premises, largely by the help of the inmates), \$30,000. Besides these items there are various other improvements, all of which seem wise.

"On the whole, the condition of the institution seems to be good. The interests of the present Acting Superintendent are primarily medical and humanitarian, secondarily administrative. The improvements he seems to be most interested in are those which will at once affect the physical and mental well being of the inmates. Both attendants and inmates seem to be contented and well disciplined. Your visitor is inclined to believe that the past year has been one of decided progress in those aspects of the work of the institution. My observation does not qualify me to speak so decidedly as to the administrative side of the work, but that can be learned accurately from statistics.

"Another matter, not immediately connected with my duties as visitor, I should like to take this means of bringing to your attention. It is in regard to the transportation of the mentally defective on the railroad. In certain instances, it seems to me that the annoyance to the general public, and the effect on impressionable children who happen to be in the same car with one or more mischievous or disgusting idiots, or restless lunatics are too considerable to be ignored. An experience of my own quite recently has brought the matter forcibly



to my attention. I am somewhat accustomed, since I have visited the Custodial Asylum, to the sight of idiots, but I noted with sympathy the terror, mingled with morbid curiosity, which a little child manifested as she watched the antics of an idiot who, in the care of two nurses, was traveling on the car where I happened to be. It seems to me that some regulations ought to be made, either by providing a special car, or compartment, or by taking such patients into the baggage car, by which the rights of the public to quiet and decency might be respected. I hope that this suggestion may not be overlooked."

CRAIG COLONY.

The following interesting report has been received from our efficient visitors to this institution:

"Your Committee of Visitation to the Craig Colony has very little to add to the report of last year. While in general we found improvement in the physical condition of the institution, much is yet required in that direction to make the plant thoroughly efficient.

"We wish again to call attention to the following specific recommendations made in the last annual report, which we believe merit careful consideration:

"1st. That for the filthy patient the ordinary hair mattress, constantly soiled in spite of greatest care, be replaced with a bedding very satisfactorily employed in Germany—a crib partly filled with a so-called 'wood wool,' in which the patient lies. It is economical, comfortable, absorbent and sanitary, since it can readily be burned when soiled.

"2d. Some method of mental or physical drill or games should be introduced, by which many patients could occupy at least some part of each hopeless day. The gain already secured in table manners for these unfortunates by tact and patience, as well as the brilliant results achieved by Bourneville at the famous Bicêtre near Paris, should certainly stimulate serious effort in this direction.

"A generous equipment of the scientific department is very essential. Only thorough study of the clinical and pathological conditions underlying epilepsy can ever clear up a subject, of

which we know too little: Toward this important end Craig Colony, by reason of its vast material, should contribute much. It must be remembered that the principal, if not the only reason, for the separate existence of an epileptic colony is the study and possible cure of the disease, not the mere housing of hopeless cases. For this reason no expense should be spared in fitting up the laboratory recently completed. The need of a larger number of buildings is emphasized by the fact that on October 1st of this year there were 390 applicants for admission who could not be received on account of the lack of room.

"We agree with the Superintendent that the most important items for which appropriations should be made are as follows: Conduits for carrying steam-heating pipes from the power-house to the Villa Flora group, and to connect the four buildings on the Village Green; painting the interior walls in the four buildings on the Village Green and the men's and women's infirmaries; the construction of four living rooms on the third floor of Sonyea Hall, thus utilizing for employees space which is now wasted; four cottages for employees where married employees may live, thus vacating space in buildings needed for other purposes; materials and apparatus for road building, grading, walks and planting, the work to be done by the patients; the removal of Chestnut Cottage, one of the buildings left by the Shakers, from its present inconvenient location to a new site in the rear of Hoyt Cottage; enlargement and repairing of the steward's house; verandas on four buildings in the Villa Flora group; scientific books and apparatus for the Pathological Laboratory and Hospital; a card index system for the Medical and Pathological Departments; and general repairs and equipment for the buildings, now sixty-six in number, which are included in the Colony. The appropriation for maintenance which is asked for is at the rate of \$160 per capita for an expected daily average population of 1,000 patients."

HUDSON HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN.

The institution has been visited during the year by the Association's regular visitors and by the Inspector.

Some improvements have been made during the past year.



A new fence is being built on the west side of the road leading to the grounds, and a number of changes have been made in the cottages. Additional steam-heating facilities have been installed, new baths and plumbing have been put in, and the interiors painted. The type of bath-room placed in the first cottage had swinging doors and considerable woodwork, beside being otherwise unsatisfactory. The rest of the cottages have bath-rooms entirely of stone and iron, and are much more convenient and durable.

The remodelling of the prison and the administration buildings is the most important change which is now being made. The Managers had \$9,000 left over from an old appropriation for this work, and have added to this the appropriation of \$10,000 for a hospital and of \$4,500 for plumbing, making \$23,500 altogether, with which to remodel the two buildings. The \$10,000 appropriated for the hospital would have been entirely inadequate, so the Board decided to take a portion of the prison building now unoccupied for this purpose. The rear or east wing of that building is to be used for this purpose, and a new outside entrance is to be constructed. The first floor of the wing will be used chiefly for administration purposes, and the next two floors for the hospital proper. The kitchen will be located on the top floor of the wing, and will be used also as the kitchen of the prison section of the building, with which it will be connected by a separate passageway and door. The rest of the building will be remodelled, the obsolete cells torn out and new plumbing put in. At present there are but two bath-rooms in the entire building, and these are wholly inadequate to the needs of the inmates. The present hospital has long been unsatisfactory to the management because of its dilapidation and inconvenient arrangement.

The old prison building, while said to be fire-proof, seems in reality to be somewhat of a fire trap. The flooring, steps and rails of the stairways going up a central well in the building are of wood, and there is no exit from the roof to which these stairs lead. If fire broke out it would probably follow this staircase, and it would be impossible to rescue those who are locked in their rooms on the upper floors. It is questioned whether inmates should be locked in cells which are as difficult of access as


those in this building without some automatic contrivance for throwing the bolts. It is to be hoped that greater protection against fire will be provided before the completion of the alteration of this building.

The plans for remodelling the administration building give the superintendent a private office, better dining-room accommodations for the officers, who are now eating in the basement, and a more convenient arrangement of the floor space. At the present time the superintendent has no place to see the girls privately, as two other officers have desks in her room.

Larger ranges are much needed in four of the cottages, and would be an economy in all of them, as in two of the cottages one range was found to be inadequate and a second one was added. It would be more economical to have one large range than two small ranges. In these cottages and in the others the work of the cottage is much hampered by the smallness of the stove.

New ice boxes are needed in some of the cottages to replace the old ones, which are old and dilapidated and so not airtight. It would seem desirable, also, that the floors of all the cottages be polished, as has been done in Cottage No. 1. Pictures should be supplied for the walls of the sitting-rooms in the different cottages, which are now quite bare. The influence of good pictures upon the girls would be a help in securing reformatory results. The girls also need gymnasium suits for their calisthenic and gymnastic work, as at present they have to exercise in their regular clothing, which binds the body. The instructor in calisthenics is securing excellent results both physically and in the matter of discipline, and her work is regarded by the officers as an important factor in the proper running of the institution. A complete gymnasium is, of course, desirable and may become an absolute necessity in a few years, but meanwhile the most crying need in this line is for gymnasium suits.

Perhaps the most pressing need of the institution is for an improved water supply. The present supply comes from the City mains, but an analysis has shown it not to be very pure, and consequently the superintendent allows none of it to be used without being first boiled. This, of course, is a great



inconvenience. If the town does not furnish purer drinking water, an artesian well could be sunk on the grounds, which would doubtless secure an abundant and pure supply, and the expense would not be very great.

The Association's visitors are very favorably impressed by the personnel of the staff of officers and by the general spirit of the institution. Very few cases of insubordination or sullenness have been observed on recent visits. The inmates appear to be in good physical condition and in every way well cared for.

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN AT ALBION.

The following report has been submitted by our faithful visitor to this institution:

The institution is composed of refuge building proper, administration building, hospital, four cottages, an assembly building, storehouse and engine house, all grouped in the large grounds of the institution; while across the public roadway and to the west, upon land belonging to the farm proper, stands the coachman's house and the barns. As many years have passed since the Western House of Refuge for Women was started, the trees, the vines, the flower beds, the numerous improvements outside, all taken together now make a very pleasant place. One looks back to the beginnings when the plain red brick walls of the buildings and the perfectly treeless grounds gave a shiver to the beholder, and the contrast is great—a contrast and improvement wrought with comparatively small expenditure of State money, but considerable expenditure of time and thought upon the part of those who so willingly gave their services to bring it about.

During the year the garden products have been so abundant that all the tables have been well supplied with good, fresh vegetables, and the lovely old-fashioned flowers, as well as roses, have also feasted the eye at those same tables.

Harvesting the apples will supply both present and future need in the shape of pies and sauce.

The inmates now number 135, of whom 3 are children—babies I might say, as none are over one year, all good healthy

occupy the third-story rooms, and at this particular cottage this floor is used as an attic, though the sloping roof is high and would not prevent it from being used for dormitory purposes. It would be necessary to put in a few more windows and put up partitions and plaster the walls and ceiling. The dining-room accommodations in this building are not sufficient for a much larger number, but an adjacent day-room could be used as a dining-room, as the cottage has three large day-rooms, more than should be required for forty-five inmates, the number at present accommodated. The two newer cottages seem to have been constructed in a way which wastes considerable space. The halls are unnecessarily spacious, and by being made smaller the dormitories could have been enlarged so as to accommodate several more beds. It is said that the new cottage which is to be erected will have the space better utilized. It will be built without a basement, and although one story lower on this account will accommodate as many girls, and also provide equally well for the cooking and washing arrangements. The cottages with the basements have not proved satisfactory, as it has been impossible to have a proper cellar under them, and it has required much running up and downstairs, and the use of two floors for administration and day purposes instead of one floor, which ought to be sufficient. In the main building also there might be additional accommodations provided through the more careful use of the space, especially if a superintendent's cottage were built, and also an industrial building, so that the space now used for these purposes could be devoted to living accommodations for the inmates. The superintendent's home should be outside of the buildings used for patients. Located as at present, his home has no real privacy, and it is impossible for him to get away from his work at the end of the day.

A new industrial building is perhaps the greatest need, as the facilities now afforded are very inadequate and inconvenient. Such a building could also accommodate the common school classes, in addition to the various lines of industrial training. When an industrial building is constructed the officers hope to develop the educational and industrial work of the institution. Then more teachers will be required. At present there are but

two teachers for industrial work, and one laundress, who instructs the girls in that branch. The common school work is even less developed, there being only one teacher, and her classes of such size as to render individual attention impossible. The officers also desire the appointment of a woman gardener to instruct the girls in agricultural branches.

The industries of this institution include only housework, laundry, sewing, stocking making, and hat making. There would seem to be no reason why a large number of other industries, such as are carried on by insane women at the State Hospitals, should not be introduced here, and if a suitable industrial building were provided it might be possible to increase the industrial work and to bring in a return to the State.

Another great need is for additional bathing accommodations in the main buildings. The two bath-rooms on each floor have but one tub each and no showers, and are entirely inadequate for the number of inmates on these floors. There should be at least two tubs and three showers in each bath-room, and not less than two bath-rooms on each floor. If there is not sufficient space for this purpose, water-towers should be built so as to provide these accommodations.

The present method of disposing of the sewage is rather unsatisfactory, as it is now conducted to large cesspools located in the rear of the main buildings. Some time ago it was proposed to acquire a neighboring farm and use a part of it for sewage beds on the plan in use at Craig Colony. The proposal, however, met with considerable opposition from the people in Newark, who asserted that the bed would be a public nuisance. The town will doubtless have to take up the question of a sewerage system soon, and it is possible that the institution can connect with the town system in case one is provided. It is hoped that the institution may have its own water supply in the near future.

Another need of the institution is for a water purifier. The water-supply of the institution is the same as that of the city, and the water contains considerable lime. This causes trouble in the heating system.

A number of improvements have been made during the past year. The work of transforming the old boiler house into

additional room for the laundry, which was under way a year ago, has been completed, and the building is now in use. This gives additional space for the laundry, but is, of course, only a make-shift, and it is hoped that later a new laundry building of larger size and more convenient arrangement may be erected.

New concrete walks have been laid out through the grounds connecting different buildings, an electric lighting plant has been installed; and the wiring has been laid in conduits instead of being attached to poles. This arrangement preserves the beauty of the grounds. The plant works very satisfactorily, but there is no provision for accidents or emergencies. A small auxiliary engine and dynamo are needed to meet any emergency which might arise, as it would be very unfortunate to have the institution left in darkness. Three new pianos have been supplied to the institution, and have been placed in the different buildings. The old ones were in very bad condition, and as the girls have music to march to their meals, the improvement is much appreciated.

The general health of the inmates during the year has been exceptionally good, largely owing, it is thought, to the efficient methods of the resident physician. The kindly care of the inmates and the rational methods of discipline make the spirit of the institution a very cheerful one, and our Visitors commend as usual the efficiency of the management.

ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM.

The following report has been submitted by our Visitor to this institution :

“There are, naturally, many affairs of importance in an institution as large as the Custodial Asylum which cannot come under the observation of an occasional visitor, no matter how close his attention may be during his visits. Just at this time, owing to extensive repairs which are being made in the men's wards, the good order of that part of the institution is considerably disturbed, and many plans which the Acting Superintendent has in mind cannot be carried out. Your visitor noted

several changes in the administration of affairs, however, which seemed to be improvements.

"A notable departure is in the line of practical manual training. For some time classes have been conducted in the institution with a view to the improvement of the inmates by giving them regular occupation, and by training them in self-help. At the present time these classes, owing to the repairs above mentioned, are discontinued, but their place is largely filled by allowing the inmates to perform such tasks about the buildings as they are capable of doing. For instance, the beds are made, so far as possible, by the inmates, under the direction of an attendant. The wards do not look so well under this régime, naturally, since the inmates do not do the work so neatly as the attendants, but the discipline of the task is wholesome. This policy has also resulted in a considerable saving in the expense account. Until recently the institution has employed a shoemaker at a salary of \$15.00 per month (for part of his time). The same work is now being done by four inmates for nothing. Furthermore, since these inmates will spend time over shoes that the shoemaker would not bother with the expenditure for new shoes for the institution has been decreased nearly 30 per cent. These cobblers are also allowed to mend the shoes of the employees, for which they are paid, and they thereby earn spending money. Two inmates, during the summer, have taken the place of a driver, whose salary was \$30 a month. It is proposed to ask for a regulation by which inmates who perform such duties shall receive a small regular wage, out of which they shall clothe themselves, thus increasing their sense of independence and self-respect. Several of these brighter inmates have had more freedom than had formerly been allowed them—as the privilege of coming to town on Saturday afternoons, for instance—which freedom has not been abused. This policy has further resulted in a reduction of the number of attendants in proportion to the population. A review of the work of the last few years, published in the *American Journal of Insanity* for April, 1903, will show the results of this sort of work upon the inmates.

"By reference to the recommendations made by the Acting Superintendent to the Classification Committee at Albany,

under date of August 28, 1903, some of the needs of the institution along the line of better service may be seen in detail. The experience of this season in the improvement noted in the condition of the inmates since they have had the care of a dentist seems to point to the wisdom of employing a dentist for a few months each year, as the Acting Superintendent recommends. His plan for a training school for attendants seems also to be a wise one.

"Among the appropriations which will be asked for this year are the following: employees' cottage, capable of accommodating 100, \$40,000, which will increase the capacity of the institution to the extent of something more than 100 inmates; ward building 'J,' \$52,860; hospital for severe illness, \$25,000; addition to the dining-room, \$30,000; industrial building, for the extension of industrial work such as that mentioned above (it is intended to have a large portion of the clothing for the inmates made on the premises, largely by the help of the inmates), \$30,000. Besides these items there are various other improvements, all of which seem wise.

"On the whole, the condition of the institution seems to be good. The interests of the present Acting Superintendent are primarily medical and humanitarian, secondarily administrative. The improvements he seems to be most interested in are those which will at once affect the physical and mental well being of the inmates. Both attendants and inmates seem to be contented and well disciplined. Your visitor is inclined to believe that the past year has been one of decided progress in those aspects of the work of the institution. My observation does not qualify me to speak so decidedly as to the administrative side of the work, but that can be learned accurately from statistics.

"Another matter, not immediately connected with my duties as visitor, I should like to take this means of bringing to your attention. It is in regard to the transportation of the mentally defective on the railroad. In certain instances, it seems to me that the annoyance to the general public, and the effect on impressionable children who happen to be in the same car with one or more mischievous or disgusting idiots, or restless lunatics are too considerable to be ignored. An experience of my own quite recently has brought the matter forcibly

to my attention. I am somewhat accustomed, since I have visited the Custodial Asylum, to the sight of idiots, but I noted with sympathy the terror, mingled with morbid curiosity, which a little child manifested as she watched the antics of an idiot who, in the care of two nurses, was traveling on the car where I happened to be. It seems to me that some regulations ought to be made, either by providing a special car, or compartment, or by taking such patients into the baggage car, by which the rights of the public to quiet and decency might be respected. I hope that this suggestion may not be overlooked."

CRAIG COLONY.

The following interesting report has been received from our efficient visitors to this institution:

"Your Committee of Visitation to the Craig Colony has very little to add to the report of last year. While in general we found improvement in the physical condition of the institution, much is yet required in that direction to make the plant thoroughly efficient.

"We wish again to call attention to the following specific recommendations made in the last annual report, which we believe merit careful consideration:

"1st. That for the filthy patient the ordinary hair mattress, constantly soiled in spite of greatest care, be replaced with a bedding very satisfactorily employed in Germany—a crib partly filled with a so-called 'wood wool,' in which the patient lies. It is economical, comfortable, absorbent and sanitary, since it can readily be burned when soiled.

"2d. Some method of mental or physical drill or games should be introduced, by which many patients could occupy at least some part of each hopeless day. The gain already secured in table manners for these unfortunates by tact and patience, as well as the brilliant results achieved by Bourneville at the famous Bicêtre near Paris, should certainly stimulate serious effort in this direction.

"A generous equipment of the scientific department is very essential. Only thorough study of the clinical and pathological conditions underlying epilepsy can ever clear up a subject, of

which we know too little: Toward this important end Craig Colony, by reason of its vast material, should contribute much. It must be remembered that the principal, if not the only reason, for the separate existence of an epileptic colony is the study and possible cure of the disease, not the mere housing of hopeless cases. For this reason no expense should be spared in fitting up the laboratory recently completed. The need of a larger number of buildings is emphasized by the fact that on October 1st of this year there were 390 applicants for admission who could not be received on account of the lack of room.

"We agree with the Superintendent that the most important items for which appropriations should be made are as follows: Conduits for carrying steam-heating pipes from the power-house to the Villa Flora group, and to connect the four buildings on the Village Green; painting the interior walls in the four buildings on the Village Green and the men's and women's infirmaries; the construction of four living rooms on the third floor of Sonyea Hall, thus utilizing for employees space which is now wasted; four cottages for employees where married employees may live, thus vacating space in buildings needed for other purposes; materials and apparatus for road building, grading, walks and planting, the work to be done by the patients; the removal of Chestnut Cottage, one of the buildings left by the Shakers, from its present inconvenient location to a new site in the rear of Hoyt Cottage; enlargement and repairing of the steward's house; verandas on four buildings in the Villa Flora group; scientific books and apparatus for the Pathological Laboratory and Hospital; a card index system for the Medical and Pathological Departments; and general repairs and equipment for the buildings, now sixty-six in number, which are included in the Colony. The appropriation for maintenance which is asked for is at the rate of \$160 per capita for an expected daily average population of 1,000 patients."

HUDSON HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN.

The institution has been visited during the year by the Association's regular visitors and by the Inspector.

Some improvements have been made during the past year.



A new fence is being built on the west side of the road leading to the grounds, and a number of changes have been made in the cottages. Additional steam-heating facilities have been installed, new baths and plumbing have been put in, and the interiors painted. The type of bath-room placed in the first cottage had swinging doors and considerable woodwork, beside being otherwise unsatisfactory. The rest of the cottages have bath-rooms entirely of stone and iron, and are much more convenient and durable.

The remodelling of the prison and the administration buildings is the most important change which is now being made. The Managers had \$9,000 left over from an old appropriation for this work, and have added to this the appropriation of \$10,000 for a hospital and of \$4,500 for plumbing, making \$23,500 altogether, with which to remodel the two buildings. The \$10,000 appropriated for the hospital would have been entirely inadequate, so the Board decided to take a portion of the prison building now unoccupied for this purpose. The rear or east wing of that building is to be used for this purpose, and a new outside entrance is to be constructed. The first floor of the wing will be used chiefly for administration purposes, and the next two floors for the hospital proper. The kitchen will be located on the top floor of the wing, and will be used also as the kitchen of the prison section of the building, with which it will be connected by a separate passageway and door. The rest of the building will be remodelled, the obsolete cells torn out and new plumbing put in. At present there are but two bath-rooms in the entire building, and these are wholly inadequate to the needs of the inmates. The present hospital has long been unsatisfactory to the management because of its dilapidation and inconvenient arrangement.

The old prison building, while said to be fire-proof, seems in reality to be somewhat of a fire trap. The flooring, steps and rails of the stairways going up a central well in the building are of wood, and there is no exit from the roof to which these stairs lead. If fire broke out it would probably follow this staircase, and it would be impossible to rescue those who are locked in their rooms on the upper floors. It is questioned whether inmates should be locked in cells which are as difficult of access as

those in this building without some automatic contrivance for throwing the bolts. It is to be hoped that greater protection against fire will be provided before the completion of the alteration of this building.

The plans for remodelling the administration building give the superintendent a private office, better dining-room accommodations for the officers, who are now eating in the basement, and a more convenient arrangement of the floor space. At the present time the superintendent has no place to see the girls privately, as two other officers have desks in her room.

Larger ranges are much needed in four of the cottages, and would be an economy in all of them, as in two of the cottages one range was found to be inadequate and a second one was added. It would be more economical to have one large range than two small ranges. In these cottages and in the others the work of the cottage is much hampered by the smallness of the stove.

New ice boxes are needed in some of the cottages to replace the old ones, which are old and dilapidated and so not airtight. It would seem desirable, also, that the floors of all the cottages be polished, as has been done in Cottage No. 1. Pictures should be supplied for the walls of the sitting-rooms in the different cottages, which are now quite bare. The influence of good pictures upon the girls would be a help in securing reformatory results. The girls also need gymnasium suits for their calisthenic and gymnastic work, as at present they have to exercise in their regular clothing, which binds the body. The instructor in calisthenics is securing excellent results both physically and in the matter of discipline, and her work is regarded by the officers as an important factor in the proper running of the institution. A complete gymnasium is, of course, desirable and may become an absolute necessity in a few years, but meanwhile the most crying need in this line is for gymnasium suits.

Perhaps the most pressing need of the institution is for an improved water supply. The present supply comes from the City mains, but an analysis has shown it not to be very pure, and consequently the superintendent allows none of it to be used without being first boiled. This, of course, is a very costly method of securing pure water.

inconvenience. If the town does not furnish purer drinking water, an artesian well could be sunk on the grounds, which would doubtless secure an abundant and pure supply, and the expense would not be very great.

The Association's visitors are very favorably impressed by the personnel of the staff of officers and by the general spirit of the institution. Very few cases of insubordination or sullenness have been observed on recent visits. The inmates appear to be in good physical condition and in every way well cared for.

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN AT ALBION.

The following report has been submitted by our faithful visitor to this institution:

The institution is composed of refuge building proper, administration building, hospital, four cottages, an assembly building, storehouse and engine house, all grouped in the large grounds of the institution; while across the public roadway and to the west, upon land belonging to the farm proper, stands the coachman's house and the barns. As many years have passed since the Western House of Refuge for Women was started, the trees, the vines, the flower beds, the numerous improvements outside, all taken together now make a very pleasant place. One looks back to the beginnings when the plain red brick walls of the buildings and the perfectly treeless grounds gave a shiver to the beholder, and the contrast is great—a contrast and improvement wrought with comparatively small expenditure of State money, but considerable expenditure of time and thought upon the part of those who so willingly gave their services to bring it about.

During the year the garden products have been so abundant that all the tables have been well supplied with good, fresh vegetables, and the lovely old-fashioned flowers, as well as roses, have also feasted the eye at those same tables.

Harvesting the apples will supply both present and future need in the shape of pies and sauce.

The inmates now number 135, of whom 8 are children—
as none are over one year, all good healthy

little ones. Seventy girls have been received during the year and fifty-six sent out. By far the greater proportion go back to their own homes. When situations are found for the women they are generally selected at a distance from not only their home town, but Albion as well.

Model classes in sewing have been again started. The school work was resumed after the holiday vacation. In my opinion another teacher is an imperative necessity, because of the large amount of individual work for a teacher to do. Many girls cannot read or write, and the time which must be devoted to them leaves fewer hours for other school duties.


New locking devices for the cells have been added in the refuge building. Porcelain bath tubs have been already placed in the hospital, and are to be in all the other buildings as soon as possible. In obedience to orders, fire escapes have been added to the refuge building. I say "added," because they look like an addition on both sides of the building, but while not adding to the beauty, they certainly will be a safe outlet of escape in case of fire.

The most important need of the institution is a chapel. The present assembly-room could be used and is needed for use in various ways.

Much credit is due the superintendent and her assistants for the good work and the good results seen everywhere, which mean constant thought and constant effort to find just the right proportion of work and recreation to obtain the best results.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN, AT BEDFORD.

The institution has been visited during the year by the President, the Assistant Secretary, and the Inspector. With a capacity for 216 inmates, the census September 30th was 198, of whom nine were infants with their mothers. The population has at times exceeded 200, and the average for the month of September was 199.76. The average number of inmates for the fiscal year was 186.70, which is about twice what it was for the preceding year. 97 women have been committed to the institution during the year; 35 have been paroled; 3 have been trans-



ferred to hospitals for the insane; 1 has died, and 19 have been discharged on writs of *habeas corpus* issued by the Supreme Court, which affirmed the decision of Judge Gaynor that city magistrates are not authorized to make commitments to this institution. The case has been appealed from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeals, and it is expected that the decision will be handed down this year.

This institution is already nearly full, though it has been open only two years and a half, and the number of commitments is likely to increase, especially if the legality of reformatory commitments under the State Charities Law is affirmed by the courts. It will probably be necessary to increase the size of the reformatory in the near future. It would be possible to provide other sites for buildings by leveling hills on the property, or even by putting buildings on the top of some of the hills in the rear of the institution. The infertility of the land, the difficulty of largely increasing the water-supply and facilities for the disposal of sewage would prevent the erection of a very large institution on this site, but the institution might probably be increased to twice its present size without disadvantage, though for other reasons it is better to keep the number of inmates, exclusive of officers, below 300, in order that the inmates may benefit by individual treatment.

Many of the women who are the best behaved and from the point of view of their record as reformatory inmates would deserve an early parole, are cases of alcoholism. The experiment has been tried of paroling six such women, and of these four have been taken back because they were unable to restrain themselves. Of course, no hard and fast system of determining parole by marks can be adopted. In deciding what girls shall be paroled, and when, all possible circumstances are taken into consideration, including the girl's history and habits; the sort of environment into which she will go if sent out; her marks in the institution; her general behavior; and also the girl's character and tendencies. Parole has been very freely used, and as yet no woman has been released because of the expiration of her term. After being paroled the women are visited at first every month by the woman who acts as parole officer and marshal and later they are visited less frequently,

while they are obliged to write the first of each month to the superintendent, and their letter must be countersigned by their employer, parent or other person to whom they have been paroled.

The only new building since the opening of the institution is the hospital, which accommodates 10 patients comfortably, and could be made to accommodate a larger number. The building is somewhat inconveniently planned and is too small. It consists of a pleasant ward with windows on three sides, a tiny operating room, a single bedroom for the seclusion of special cases, a kitchen and a nurses' room. It would not be difficult to enlarge it, and it will probably be necessary to do so in the near future. There has been little change in the buildings during the year. The four cottages are all extremely pleasant and homelike in their arrangement and decoration. As they are now filled, promotions to them can be made only when girls have been discharged or paroled from them. This keeps many girls in the reception house who are prepared for cottage life. Of those in the reception house, about three-fourths are generally in the first division, and about one-fourth in the second. The first division is that in which all girls are admitted when received and from which they are either degraded into the second division, if their conduct is bad, or advanced into one of the cottages, if their conduct is satisfactory, and if there are vacancies in the cottages.

No important changes have been made in the reception house, but a few minor contrivances have improved the methods of caring for girls in punishment. Wooden doors have been placed in the corridors, and wooden shutters have been provided for the windows opposite the cells where these girls are confined, so that they can be turned into dark cells if desirable, and they can be shut away from one another and from the rest of the institution more completely than was possible before the wooden doors were furnished. There is great need of an industrial building, though the institution manages to do very well with the make-shifts which it has provided. The cooking class is held in the kitchen of one of the cottages. The basketry work and the carpet weaving are done in the basement of a cottage, and while this room is light and dry, the use of basements for

such purposes is not generally regarded as hygienic. This basement can be heated in winter, but in summer it is considerably cooler than the rooms above, and it is possible that people working here might take cold.

There are two school teachers for the regular common school branches of instruction and a teacher of gymnastics, who gives the girls Swedish movements and other forms of gymnastics which require no equipment, as the institution is without that. Another teacher has charge of both the cooking and the basketry. The work in basketry is extremely well done and seems an excellent innovation. The girls make very beautiful Indian baskets which would probably command high prices if the institution were authorized to sell them to the outside market. The girls have been engaged in making straw hats, which they hope to sell to other State Charitable Institutions.

The classes in the regular school and in cooking, basketry, etc., are held both morning and afternoon, different girls coming at different sessions. Each girl attends to her own room and does her own mending, and the outside clothing is made for each individual according to her measurements. The underclothing is made in sizes adaptable to the ordinary differences among the girls. The cooking classes meet twice a week and the course is five months in length, so that a girl would get about 45 lessons. Work is done in the gardens, both the flower gardens and the vegetable gardens, and the girls take entire charge of the lawns. On the occasion of a visit made in July several girls were seen rolling lawn mowers while others were raking hay, and still others picking vegetables. The laundry work occupies the entire week, the first three days being devoted to washing and the last three to ironing. The value of the experience in a steam laundry is considered very great, as it fits girls for employment in steam laundries, an excellent business for them. As the rubbing of the clothes is done by hand and the clothes are all ironed, the work does not unfit them for work in a private house, as the only machinery is the boiler and the centrifugal wringer. It has been suggested that through private initiative a steam laundry should be established on the road between the institution and the station, where laundry work for the residents of the neighborhood could be done, and where the

life of the women would be intermediate between the restraint of the institution and the freedom of the outside world, and would serve as an excellent test for a girl's suitability for parole. Such a business might be made self-supporting, as there would probably be great demand for the work from the neighbors, especially the summer residents.

THOMAS ASYLUM FOR ORPHAN AND DESTITUTE INDIAN CHILDREN.

The following report has been submitted by the Committee which visits this institution:

"The whole group of buildings and all connected are under the same management as last year, Mr. Lincoln and wife having supervision. Everything presents a most orderly and flourishing appearance. The teachers, as well as the superintendent, are first class in every respect. The dormitories are well cared for and presided over by young women who seem to have the interest and patience of mothers with the little ones. The school work is flourishing, with faithful, competent teachers. Everything pertaining to buildings and farm is in good order, as far as it can be made so by the superintendent. Three new brick buildings, in the style of those already there, have been added this year, a power house, a laundry, and one boys' dormitory. They are nearly completed, but cannot be put into use, as the appropriation for the requirements of the buildings was withdrawn after the buildings were started.

"The present population is 150 children and 30 employees. Three children this fall have been advanced to other schools, one girl to the Genesee Normal and two boys to the Hampton Indian School. Many of the older children go out to service in white families during vacation, but nearly all have returned to school this fall. A department of carpentry has been added this fall for the boys, and the girls are well trained in caring for the housework, so that they may go out into families for ordinary housework."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE INSANE.

The report of the Committee on the Insane is embodied this year as usual in the report of the Association to the State Commission in Lunacy (Publication No. 86).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PAUPER-DELINQUENTS.

Among the legislative bills referred to the Committee, was Assembly Bill No. 800. This amended the so-called Cumulative Sentences law by striking out, wherever it occurs, the direction for the commitment of offenders to the City Prison, or the County Jail, or the penitentiary, and substituting therefor a provision that the offenders shall be committed "to a prison under the jurisdiction of the Department of Correction." The bill contained several other amendments to the Charter and was introduced on behalf of the Prison Association; its main object being that offenders thus provided for, as well as other misdemeanants, should not be placed in charge of the Sheriff nor committed to county jails. This amendment, it appeared, had the approval of the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel. But while it was quite acceptable to the Committee, some of the amendments proposed in the bill were, in its judgment, very undesirable as amendments to the Cumulative Sentences provisions of the Charter, however proper or necessary they might be if inserted elsewhere in the Charter. The Prison Association very graciously acceded to this view, and a new bill was prepared by your Committee, embodying the amendments desired by the Prison Association and also making several unimportant grammatical changes in the present law. The bill, so prepared, was submitted to the approval of the Corporation Counsel, as an additional legislative precaution, by whom several suggestions were made, which were accepted by the Prison Association and your Committee. It then transpired that the Corporation Counsel also desired to utilize this bill as a medium to secure a needed charter amendment. There were accordingly added to it, as amendments to various sections of the Charter, provisions defining the jurisdiction of the city magistrates, which, it seems, the Revision Commission had, through some error, omitted to take over from the old charter. The final bill, then, Assembly No. 1822, after many reprintings, may be called the composite bill of the Prison Association, the State Charities Aid Association and the Corporation Counsel, and if enacted, would have secured the legislation desired by all the parties in interest. Unfortunately,

it is to be feared that the delays, perhaps inseparable from the many changes in the text, proved fatal to the measure, which failed of passage in the end. It is very important that this bill should be promptly placed at the coming session and carried through.

The following bills were reviewed by your Committee: *Assembly No. 75*, amending the State Charities Law by empowering magistrates to discharge offenders committed to reformatories for women at any time during the period of detention, no such discharge to be granted, however, except after opportunity to be heard by the superintendent thereof. This measure evoked considerable opposition from the authorities of Bedford Reformatory and others interested. The broad grounds of contention for and against the measure were, on the one hand, that the interests of justice would better be promoted by conferring upon magistrates the prerogatives of review and discharge in commitments to the reformatories; on the other hand, that the efficiency and integrity of the régime of reformation must be seriously impaired by such ever-present possibility of judicial interference. Happily, a compromise was effected by the substitution of an amendment constituting the committing magistrate an *ex-officio* member of the board of managers of the institution to which commitment was made, when considering the parole of any woman committed by such magistrate; such parole to be considered, moreover, at the next regular meeting of the board, whenever requested by the magistrate. So amended, the bill was approved; but owing to the introduction of a bill to abolish the Bedford Reformatory, the attention of those interested in the institution was diverted to the more important bill, and the bill in question made no further progress.

Assembly No. 316. To establish in 2d and 3d judicial districts, and making appropriation therefor, a State farm for women over thirty years of age, convicted of common vagrancy, common drunkenness, etc.; to be under charge and control of the State Superintendent of Prisons, etc. Approved as to title and purpose, the question left an open one whether the farm was to be classified as a reformatory or a penal institution. This bill failed of passage.

Senate No. 691. Amending Code of Criminal Procedure relating to appointment of probationary officers, by extending the option of release on probation to cases of judgment for payment of fixed sum for support of wife, or wife and children, where defendant is unable to pay or find surety. This bill was approved by the Committee and became law as Chapter 274 of the Laws of 1903.

Senate No. 93. Adding the offense of vagrancy to those for which women, between the ages of 15 and 30 years, may be committed to State reformatories. This bill was approved by the Committee, but was not passed by the Legislature.

Assembly No. 29. Establishing a Children's Court for the Borough of Brooklyn. This bill was approved by the Committee and was actively supported by the Association. It became law as Chapter 159 of the Laws of 1903.

Assembly No. 1774. Amending Charter by authorizing the Commissioner of Correction to appoint at least one woman, and more such, in his discretion, who shall be known as matrons, in each prison, workhouse, or place of detention under his jurisdiction where women prisoners are detained. This bill was approved, as to principle, apart from details of wages, etc., and became law as Chapter 511 of the Laws of 1903.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

From the Treasurer's report it appears that the receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1903, were as follows:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Subscriptions and donations..... | \$8,128 44 |
| Donations to special fund for placing-out children..... | 1,865 00 |
| Income from Rosalie Butler Fund..... | 1,809 56 |
| Income from Endowment Fund..... | 685 00 |
| Interest on current balances..... | 195 19 |
| Sale of publications..... | 11 60 |
| Contribution towards rent from Sub-Committee on Providing Situations for Mothers with Infants..... | 400 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$13,094 79 |
| Balance from last year..... | 1,497 41 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$14,592 20 |

The disbursements were as follows:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Expenditures for the general purposes of the Association..... | \$9,203 51 |
| Expenditures for placing-out children..... | 4,122 60 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$13,326 11 |
| Balance September 30, 1903..... | 1,266 09 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$14,592 20 |

This balance includes \$636.09 of the general fund, and \$630.00 of the special fund for placing-out children, contributed towards the salary and expenses of a third agent.

During the past year there have been a number of deaths among members and friends of the Association who had been generous contributors. Among these were Mr. Samuel D. Babcock, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Sr., Mr. William E. Dodge, Mr. Peter Marié, Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas and Mr. William C. Schermerhorn.

During the year the Endowment Fund was increased by the receipt of a legacy of \$500 from the late Miss Sophie E. Minto, and of \$22,000, a part payment from the estate of the late Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, of which the Association was one of the three residuary legatees after the death of Mrs. Eaton, which occurred during the year.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HOSPITAL BOOK AND NEWSPAPER SOCIETY.

The object of this Society is to supply reading matter gratuitously to hospitals, public institutions and wherever else needed. Though the public was most generous last year in its contributions of reading matter, the amount distributed—6,095 books, 27,220 magazines and 47,370 papers, exclusive of the box collections—did not equal that of the preceding year, chiefly owing to the unavoidably prolonged absence of the chairman, a serious loss to our small committee. Sufficient workers are hard to get, as it requires some familiarity with books to sort and pack intelligently such quantities of miscellaneous literature. The committee meets twice a week, when the reading matter

is separated and placed on the shelves, each of which is labeled according to its contents: novels, poetry, religious, secular, juvenile, foreign, &c. The *Century*, *Harper's* and *Stoddard's*, which publish serial stories, are distributed, when possible, in files of a year, but the July, August and September numbers are frequently missing, and it would be an act of real kindness to save them for us. Thirteen baskets are filled in a morning, holding each from 100 to 150 papers, 20 to 40 magazines and 10 to 20 books, depending on size and weight, as only a certain amount can be sent by express unless boxed. If through illness or other causes any of the committee are absent, fewer baskets are filled, unless indeed some of the others volunteer for an extra morning's work. The Adams and the American Express, and the New York Transfer Companies, most generously deliver our packages free, but over the other routes we have no passes, and we have to pay for the collection of reading matter, unless when prepaid by sender. Some of the most urgent appeals come from the Southern States, but owing to our limited means, we are unable to respond as liberally as we should like. Five hundred dollars additional would make up the annual deficit and pay express when necessary. If among our many contributors of reading matter, there were any who would also send donations to assist in its transportation, our work would be much more efficient. A dozen or so of workers, and less than \$1,500 a year, is very inadequate for receiving, storing and distributing the amount required to meet our many appeals. The Manhattan State Hospitals and other Island institutions contain over 14,000 inmates, and the State asylums and prisons hold as many more, while the number reached through the City institutions, the Sailors' Missions, the Life-Saving Stations and lighthouses; the free reading rooms, schools and settlements, and the Army and Navy associations, cannot be much smaller. Over 200,000 books, magazines and papers were collected from the Society's boxes placed at the Grand Central Depot, the ferry exits and elevated stations, the Union League Club, the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Manhattan Hotel, the Waldorf-Astoria, the office of "Smart Set," 40 Broadway, and other central points, and distributed among the Island institutions. In answering appeals we try to satisfy the tastes of each one, but our sup-

The disbursements were as follows:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Expenditures for the general purposes of the Association..... | \$9,203 51 |
| Expenditures for placing-out children..... | 4,122 60 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$13,326 11 |
| Balance September 30, 1903..... | 1,266 09 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$14,592 20 |

This balance includes \$636.09 of the general fund, and \$630.00 of the special fund for placing-out children, contributed towards the salary and expenses of a third agent.

During the past year there have been a number of deaths among members and friends of the Association who had been generous contributors. Among these were Mr. Samuel D. Babcock, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Sr., Mr. William E. Dodge, Mr. Peter Marié, Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas and Mr. William C. Schermerhorn.

During the year the Endowment Fund was increased by the receipt of a legacy of \$500 from the late Miss Sophie E. Minton, and of \$22,000, a part payment from the estate of the late Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, of which the Association was one of the three residuary legatees after the death of Mrs. Eaton, which occurred during the year.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HOSPITAL BOOK AND NEWSPAPER SOCIETY.

The object of this Society is to supply reading matter gratuitously to hospitals, public institutions and wherever else needed. Though the public was most generous last year in its contributions of reading matter, the amount distributed—6,095 books, 27,220 magazines and 47,370 papers, exclusive of the box collections—did not equal that of the preceding year, chiefly owing to the unavoidably prolonged absence of the chairman, a serious loss to our small committee. Sufficient workers are hard to get, as it requires some familiarity with books to sort and pack intelligently such quantities of miscellaneous literature. The committee meets twice a week, when the reading matter

is separated and placed on the shelves, each of which is labeled according to its contents: novels, poetry, religious, secular, juvenile, foreign, &c. The *Century*, *Harper's* and *Scribner's*, which publish serial stories, are distributed, when possible, in files of a year, but the July, August and September numbers are frequently missing, and it would be an act of real kindness to save them for us. Thirteen baskets are filled in a morning, holding each from 100 to 150 papers, 20 to 40 magazines and 10 to 20 books, depending on size and weight, as only a certain amount can be sent by express unless boxed. If through illness or other causes any of the committee are absent, fewer baskets are filled, unless indeed some of the others volunteer for an extra morning's work. The Adams and the American Express, and the New York Transfer Companies, most generously deliver our packages free, but over the other routes we have no passes, and we have to pay for the collection of reading matter, unless when prepaid by sender. Some of the most urgent appeals come from the Southern States, but owing to our limited means, we are unable to respond as liberally as we should like. Five hundred dollars additional would make up the annual deficit and pay express when necessary. If among our many contributors of reading matter, there were any who would also send donations to assist in its transportation, our work would be much more efficient. A dozen or so of workers, and less than \$1,500 a year, is very inadequate for receiving, storing and distributing the amount required to meet our many appeals. The Manhattan State Hospitals and other Island institutions contain over 14,000 inmates, and the State asylums and prisons hold as many more, while the number reached through the City institutions, the Sailors' Missions, the Life-Saving Stations and lighthouses; the free reading rooms, schools and settlements, and the Army and Navy associations, cannot be much smaller. Over 200,000 books, magazines and papers were collected from the Society's boxes placed at the Grand Central Depot, the ferry exits and elevated stations, the Union League Club, the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Manhattan Hotel, the Waldorf-Astoria, the office of "Smart Set," 40 Broadway, and other central points, and distributed among the Island institutions. In answering appeals we try to satisfy the tastes of each one, but our sup-

ply of fiction, juvenile reading and German is never equal to the demand.

The Society is most grateful to all its friends, but begs most earnestly for additional subscriptions to carry on its work, as its income no longer covers current expenses, owing to the many appeals from distant places to which it has to pay express.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOCIETY FOR INSTRUCTION IN FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.

The following is the number of classes instructed in First Aid to the Injured from October 1, 1902, to September 30, 1903:

| | Classes. | Men. | Women. |
|---|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Pay classes..... | 4 | 3 | 45 |
| Members of Police Department..... | 8 | 745 | .. |
| Members of Fire Department..... | 2 | 38 | .. |
| Members of Young Men's Christian Association..... | 3 | 62 | .. |
| Members of Railroad Young Men's Christian Association, Long Island..... | 1 | 29 | .. |
| Members of Young Men's Hebrew Association..... | 3 | 46 | .. |
| Members of Young Women's Hebrew Association.... | 1 | .. | 12 |
| Members of St. Thomas Church..... | 1 | .. | 12 |
| Members of West End Presbyterian Church..... | 1 | .. | 19 |
| Members of Church of The Ascension..... | 1 | .. | 34 |
| Members of Training School Christian Workers..... | 1 | .. | 16 |
| Members of Hartley House..... | 1 | .. | 14 |
| Members of House of Good Works..... | 1 | .. | 28 |
| Members of Walworth Club..... | 1 | .. | 10 |
| Members of Boys' Club..... | 1 | 20 | .. |
| Members of Dr. Savage's Physical Culture Institute. | 1 | .. | 29 |
| Members of U. S. Life Saving Corps (World Building)..... | 1 | 18 | .. |
| Members of Columbia University..... | 1 | 20 | .. |
| Members of Salvation Army..... | 4 | 12 | 48 |
| | <hr/> 37 | <hr/> 993 | <hr/> 267 |

In addition there have been 11 classes in Public Schools numbering 676 pupils, making the total number of persons instructed 1,936.

A Branch has been formed at Albany, New York, by the Young Men's Christian Association, attached to the New York Central Railroad, and Mr. J. L. B. Sunderlin, the Secretary,

writes that lectures were begun on June 7th, with an attendance of fifteen men.

Letters have also been received from the Young Men's Christian Association at Albany, Nebraska; Portland, Maine; Baltimore, Maryland; and Mason City, Iowa, stating that classes are being held in these places with satisfactory results.

Lieut.-Col. C. Miles of the Salvation Army writes that from three to four hundred pupils had received diplomas, some of whom had distinguished themselves by rendering First Aid in emergencies. Col. Miles writes: "Major Ludgate has been especially useful during the year in rendering assistance. First, at the Madison Square explosion, where he was the first—the newspapers mentioning the fact the next morning. Second, in a railway accident, in which, though the man's life was not saved, it was prolonged for some weeks. Third, in the case of people in the streets suffering from epilepsy and intoxication." Col. Miles continues: "First Aid teaching has also already commenced to bear fruit in connection with our Slum Sisters, (officers) who are largely engaged in visiting the sick and caring for the dying. There is no organization in the land that appreciates more fully what the New York Society for First Aid has accomplished than the Salvation Army."

J. Wesley Jones, of the U. S. Volunteers' Life Saving Corps, writes that it is his intention to have the Society's books and bandages in every medicine chest sent out, and that if their means permit, these chests will be sent to every station now organized. The Fort Hamilton Division is attending the first course of instruction under the supervision of our Society. This course will take five weeks, after which it is expected that the members will be fully capable of coping with any emergency at Fort Hamilton which may occur during the coming summer.

Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Supervisor of Lectures of the New York City Board of Education, writes:

"I wish again to bear testimony to the good work of your valuable Society. With your co-operation the Board of Education has, during the past year, given several courses of five lectures on First Aid to the Injured, which have been listened to by a large number who have also passed the required examination and received your certificate. I consider instruction of

REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, Treasurer, In account with STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.
GENERAL ACCOUNT.

| | | | |
|---|-------------------|--|--------------------|
| To Balance, October 1, 1902 | \$1,497 41 | By Rent | \$1,695 00 |
| " Annual Subscriptions and Donations | 8,128 44 | " Salaries (including stenographic service) | 3,689 57 |
| " Special Contributions for Placing-out Children... | 1,865 00 | " Office Expense account..... | 1,000 00 |
| " Income from Endowment Fund..... | 685 00 | " Traveling Expense account..... | 375 00 |
| " Income from Rosalie Butler Fund..... | 1,809 56 | " Printing and Stationery..... | 1,552 05 |
| " Interest on current balances..... | 195 19 | " Commissions to Collector..... | 654 26* |
| " Contribution toward Rent from Committee on Mothers with Infants..... | 400 00 | " Telephone..... | 173 78 |
| " Sale of Publications..... | 11 60 | " Appraisal of house, 2 East Twenty-ninth street.. | 10 00 |
| | | " Copies of Senate and Assembly Bills, 1903..... | 25 00 |
| | | " Ice..... | 18 00 |
| | | " Block and electrotype for seal..... | 14 00 |
| | | " Mimeograph..... | 11 50 |
| | | " Delivery of Annual Report..... | 26 36 |
| | | " Awnings..... | 34 00 |
| | | " Special work for Placing-out children, salaries.. | 2,613 28 |
| | | " Special work for Placing-out children, expenses (including traveling expenses of agents and children, clothing and temporary care of children, etc.)..... | 1,509 32 |
| | | " Contribution to State Conference of Charities and Correction..... | 25 00 |
| | | " Balance, September 30, 1903..... | 1,266 09† |
| | | | \$14,592 20 |

E. & O. E.

New York, September 30, 1903.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, Treasurer.

* This includes some payments for the fiscal year, 1902.

† This balance includes—

Balance of Special Fund for Placing-out Work.....

Balance of General Fund.....

\$630 00
636 09
\$1,266 09

Placing-out and Supervision of Children in Families, and by the Assistant Secretary and the Inspector. The President acted as Chairman of the Committee on the Mentally Defective, and presented the report of the Committee.

At the thirtieth National Conference of Charities and Correction held in Atlanta May 6-12, 1903, the Association was represented by the President, the Assistant Secretary, and the Inspector.

The Association was represented at the Thirty-third Annual Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor, held at the Thousand Island Park, June 23d to 26th, by the Assistant Secretary, the Superintendent and one of the agents for placing-out children. The Assistant Secretary presented a paper on "The Placing-out Agent, Qualifications and Methods."

The Assistant Secretary lectured as usual before the Summer School of Philanthropic Work on "The Almshouse, a Study in Development," and has also written frequent editorial articles for *Charities* during the year.

Donations and exchanges of books and pamphlets have been added to the library during the past year to the number of 110, a list of which is given as Appendix E, on page 142.

In conclusion, the Board of Managers, in behalf of the State Charities Aid Association, desires to express to your Honorable Board its sincere thanks for the kind response to requests for information, for the courtesy with which all suggestions have been considered, and for the readiness with which the co-operation of the Association has been welcomed in its endeavor to promote the welfare of the beneficiaries of public charity in this State.

For the Board of Managers,

GEORGE F. CANFIELD,
Chairman.

MARY VIDA CLARK,
Assistant Secretary.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.

| | | | | | |
|----------------|---|--------------------|-----------------|---|--------------------|
| Oct. 1, 1902. | Balance on Deposit with New York Security and Trust Company | \$142 09 | Sept. 30, 1903. | Balance on deposit with New York Security and Trust Company | \$22,616 34 |
| May 8, 1903. | Forfeiture E. Minton Legacy, less tax .. | 476 25 | | | |
| July 16, 1903. | Dorman B. Eaton Legacy, payment on account | 22,000 00 | | | |
| | | <u>\$22,618 34</u> | | | <u>\$22,618 34</u> |

INVESTMENTS ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.

| | PAR VALUE. | COST. |
|--|------------|--------------------|
| New York City 3% Gold Bonds | \$5,000 00 | \$5,050 00 |
| Loan secured by first mortgage on New York City Real Estate, 4% | 3,000 00 | 3,000 00 |
| Loan secured by first mortgage on New York City Real Estate, 5% | 1,000 00 | 1,000 00 |
| Erie R. R. Co. Penn. Collateral 4% Bonds | 3,750 00 | 3,487 50 |
| Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Ry. Co. 4% Refunding Bonds | 5,000 00 | 4,496 20 |
| Cash balance on deposit with New York Security and Trust Company | | 22,618 34 |
| | | <u>\$39,652 04</u> |

INCOME ACCOUNT.

| | | | |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Interest New York City 3% Bonds | \$150 00 | Transferred to General Account | \$685 00 |
| Interest Bond and Mortgage, Foote | 135 00 | | |
| Interest Bond and Mortgage, Wendell | 50 00 | | |
| Interest Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Ry. 4% Refunding Bonds | 200 00 | | |
| Interest Erie R. R. Penn. Collateral 4% Bonds | 160 00 | | |
| | <u>\$685 00</u> | | <u>\$685 00</u> |

New York, September 30, 1903.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, *Treasurer.*

SPECIAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

(Income to be applied to the expenditures of the New York County Visiting
Committee.)

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.

Investments on hand September 30, 1903:

| | PAR VALUE. | COST. |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Erie R. R. Co. Penn. Collateral Trust 4% Bonds.... | \$10,750 00 | \$10,000 00 |

INCOME ACCOUNT.

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>To interest on bonds Mar. 1, 1903..... \$215 00</p> <p>To interest on bonds Sept. 1, 1903 215 00</p> <p style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">\$430 00</p> | | <p>By payment to Treasurer New York County Visiting Com- mittee..... \$430 00</p> <p style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">\$430 00</p> |
|---|--|---|

NEW YORK, September 30, 1903.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, *Treasurer.*

STATEMENT OF GENERAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.

| | Sept. 30, 1903. | Balance on deposit with New York Security and Trust Company..... | \$22,618 34 |
|-----------------|-----------------|--|-------------|
| Sept. 30, 1903. | \$142 16 | | |
| Sept. 30, 1903. | 476 25 | | |
| Sept. 30, 1903. | 22,000 00 | | |
| Sept. 30, 1903. | \$22,618 34 | | |

INVESTMENTS ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.

| | PAR VALUE. | COST. |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| New York City 3% Bonds | \$5,000 00 | \$5,050 00 |
| New York City 4% Bonds | 3,000 00 | 3,000 00 |
| New York City 5% Bonds | 1,000 00 | 1,000 00 |
| New York City 6% Bonds | 3,750 00 | 3,487 50 |
| New York City 7% Bonds | 5,000 00 | 4,496 20 |
| New York City 8% Bonds | | 22,618 34 |
| New York City 9% Bonds | | \$39,652 04 |

INCOME ACCOUNT.

| | Transferred to General Account..... | \$885 00 |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Interest New York City 3% Bonds | \$150 00 | |
| Interest New York City 4% Bonds | 125 00 | |
| Interest New York City 5% Bonds | 50 00 | |
| Interest New York City 6% Bonds | 200 00 | |
| Interest New York City 7% Bonds | 150 00 | |
| Interest New York City 8% Bonds | \$885 00 | |

New York, September 30, 1903.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, Treasurer.

SPECIAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

(Income to be applied to the expenditures of the New York County Visiting
Committee.)

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.

Investments on hand September 30, 1903:

| | PAR VALUE. | COST. |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Erie R. R. Co. Penn. Collateral Trust 4% Bonds.... | \$10,750 00 | \$10,000 00 |

INCOME ACCOUNT.

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>To interest on bonds Mar. 1, 1903..... \$215 00</p> <p>To interest on bonds Sept. 1, 1903 215 00</p> <p style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">\$430 00</p> | | <p>By payment to Treasurer New York County Visiting Com- mittee..... \$430 00</p> <p style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">\$430 00</p> |
|---|--|---|

New York, September 30, 1903.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, *Treasurer.*

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We have examined the foregoing accounts of Charles S. Fairchild, Treasurer of the State Charities Aid Association, for the year ending September 30, 1903, have compared them with the vouchers, and find them correct. The balance of cash in his hands at the end of the fiscal year was:

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Pertaining to General Account | \$1,266 09 |
| Pertaining to Endowment Fund..... | 22,618 34 |
| Pertaining to Rosalie Butler Fund | 443 33 |
| | <hr/> |
| | <u>\$24,327 76</u> |

We have examined the securities in his hands belonging to the State Charities Aid Association and find them to be:

Pertaining to the Endowment Fund:

| | |
|---|------------|
| N. Y. City Gold Bond, 3% | \$5,000 00 |
| Mortgage on N. Y. City Real Estate, 5%..... | 1,000 00 |
| Mortgage on N. Y. City Real Estate, 4½%..... | 3,000 00 |
| Erie Penn. Collateral Trust 4% Bonds..... | 3,750 00 |
| Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Ry. Co. 4% Refunding Mortgage Bonds..... | 5,000 00 |

Pertaining to the Rosalie Butler Fund:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Ry. Co. 4% General Mortgage Bonds... | \$23,000 00 |
| Erie R. R. Co. Penn. Collateral Trust 4% Bonds | 21,500 00 |
| Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Ry. Co. 4% Bonds..... | 14,000 00 |

Pertaining to the Special Endowment Fund for the New York County Visiting Committee:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Erie R. R. Co. Penn. Collateral Trust 4% bonds..... | \$10,750 00 |
|---|-------------|

JAMES J. HIGGINSON, }
CHANDLER ROBBINS, } *Auditors.*

NEW YORK, January, 1904.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS
TO THE
STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.

Subscriptions for the year ending September 30, 1903.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|---------|
| Mrs. C. L. Adams..... | \$1 00 | Mrs. William Pierson Hamil- | |
| Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams | 10 00 | ton..... | \$20 00 |
| Mrs. James Herman Aldrich.. | 25 00 | Mrs. M. L. Harrison..... | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Richard T. Auchmuty... | 25 00 | Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer..... | 10 00 |
| | | Mr. Henry Hentz..... | 1 00 |
| Mrs. L. Baylies..... | 5 00 | Mrs. Henry Herrman..... | 25 00 |
| "B. B."..... | 50 00 | Mrs. Frederic D. Hitch..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. Frederick Billings..... | 25 00 | Dr Charles Hitchcock..... | 10 00 |
| Mrs. W. T. Blodgett..... | 10 00 | Messrs. James C. Hoe's Sons. | 10 00 |
| Mr. George S. Bowdoin..... | 50 00 | Miss Frances Hoppin..... | 2 00 |
| Mrs. George S. Bowdoin..... | 10 00 | Mrs. Joseph Howland..... | 5 00 |
| Miss Emma Brace..... | 5 00 | | |
| Mrs. Benjamin Brewster..... | 25 00 | Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Iredell | 2 00 |
| Miss M. Kate Brice..... | 10 00 | | |
| Mrs. John Crosby Brown..... | 10 00 | Dr. A. Jacobi..... | 10 00 |
| Miss Helen C. Butler..... | 50 00 | | |
| | | Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt.... | 5 00 |
| Mr. John L. Cadwalader..... | 50 00 | Mrs. Samuel D. Kittredge.... | 5 00 |
| Mr. John Callaghan..... | 20 00 | | |
| Mrs. William F. Cary..... | 5 00 | Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn..... | 5 00 |
| Mrs. F. E. Chadwick..... | 5 00 | Miss Catherine G. Livingston. | 10 00 |
| Miss Anna C. Clinch..... | 50 00 | Mrs. George deForest Lord... | 10 00 |
| Miss Ellen Collins..... | 15 00 | Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell.. | 10 00 |
| Mr. Horace L. Congdon..... | 5 00 | Mr. Otto Lowengard..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. Edward Cooper..... | 50 00 | Mr. James B. Ludlow..... | 10 00 |
| Mrs. George W. Curtis..... | 10 00 | | |
| | | Mrs. Robert F. Mager..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. Ira Davenport..... | 50 00 | Mr. Charles H. Marshall..... | 100 00 |
| Mrs. John Davenport..... | 25 00 | Mr. Brander Matthews..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. William G. Davies..... | 10 00 | Mrs. John W. Minturn..... | 50 00 |
| Miss Julia L. Delafield..... | 5 00 | Mr. Robert S. Minturn..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. Charles de Rham..... | 10 00 | Montgomery County Commit- | |
| Mr. Charles de Rham, Jr..... | 10 00 | tees..... | 5 00 |
| Rev. David Stuart Dodge..... | 25 00 | Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan..... | 50 00 |
| Miss Grace H. Dodge..... | 50 00 | Mrs. A. Newbold Morris..... | 25 00 |
| Mr. William E. Dodge..... | 100 00 | Mr. George S. Morison..... | 50 00 |
| Mrs. T. d'Oremieulx..... | 6 00 | Mr. Levi P. Morton..... | 25 00 |
| | | Mrs. Henry W. Munroe..... | 10 00 |
| Rev. John H. Edwards..... | 1 00 | | |
| Miss Anna B. Evans..... | 1 00 | Miss Catherine A. Newbold... | 10 00 |
| Gen. and Mrs. Frank M. Free- | | Mrs. Joseph P. Norris..... | 10 00 |
| man..... | 2 00 | | |
| | | Mrs. Henry Oothout..... | 10 00 |
| Mrs. Walter Gear..... | 25 00 | Mr. Augustus W. Openhym.. | 5 00 |
| Mrs. E. L. Godkin..... | 50 00 | Mrs. D. E. Oppenheimer..... | 1 00 |
| Mr. James J. Goodwin..... | 50 00 | | |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|------------|
| Mrs. Edwin Parsons | \$10 00 | Mrs. J. C. Southwick..... | \$1 00 |
| Mr. Robert A. Pinkerton..... | 10 00 | Mr. James R. Steers..... | 5 00 |
| Mr. H. F. Poggenburg | 5 00 | Mr. Frederic W. Stevens..... | 10 00 |
| Miss Mary R. Prime..... | 10 00 | Miss Annie Stone | 5 00 |
| | | Miss Ellen J. Stone | 5 00 |
| Miss Emily Redmond | 20 00 | Mr. Calvin Tomkins | 5 00 |
| Miss Florence M. Rhett | 10 00 | Mr. Howard Townsend..... | 10 00 |
| Miss Serena Rhineland | 25 00 | Mr. R. H. L. Townsend..... | 5 00 |
| Mr. John Harsen Rhoades..... | 5 00 | Mrs. R. Trumbull..... | 2 00 |
| Mrs. William B. Rice | 10 00 | Mr. Alfred Tuckerman..... | 25 00 |
| Mrs. J. Hampden Robb | 25 00 | Mrs. Lucius Tuckerman..... | 100 00 |
| Miss Harriet L. Robbins | 5 00 | Miss Louisa Twining..... | 2 44 |
| Mr. Charles K. Robinson..... | 25 00 | | |
| Mr. William Rockefeller..... | 50 00 | Mr. Theodore Wehle..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. Archibald Rogers..... | 50 00 | Mr. F. Merriam Wheeler.... | 10 00 |
| Mrs. H. H. Rogers | 20 00 | Dr. George G. Wheelock..... | 25 00 |
| Mr. B. W. Rowe..... | 5 00 | Mrs. George G. Wheelock..... | 10 00 |
| | | Mr. A. M. White | 25 00 |
| Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn | 25 00 | Mr. Alfred T. White | 50 00 |
| Mr. Jacob H. Schiff..... | 25 00 | Miss Caroline White..... | 100 00 |
| Mr. Charles M. Schott, Jr..... | 10 00 | Miss Frances E. White..... | 25 00 |
| Miss Georgina Schuyler..... | 50 00 | Mr. Horace White | 10 00 |
| Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler | 50 00 | Mrs. Leonard D. White..... | 2 00 |
| Mrs. James Blair Scribner..... | 10 00 | Mrs. Stanford White..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. Edwin R. A. Seligman | 5 00 | Mr. Bache McE. Whitlock .. | 10 00 |
| Mrs. R. G. Shaw..... | 10 00 | Mr. William Wicke..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. Frederick Sheldon | 10 00 | Mr. Charles Wisner..... | 5 00 |
| Mr. Lawrence E. Sexton..... | 10 00 | Miss Josephine Wisner..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Sibley | 45 00 | Mrs. F. S. Witherbee..... | 10 00 |
| Mrs. William Douglas Sloane..... | 50 00 | Mrs. Woerishoffer..... | 25 00 |
| Mr. William Alexander Smith..... | 50 00 | | |
| | | | \$2,654 44 |

Donations for the year ending September 30, 1903.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|--------|
| Mr. William P. Aldrich..... | \$10 00 | Miss Florence I. Benjamin.... | \$5 00 |
| Mrs. C. B. Alexander..... | 10 00 | Mr. Nathan Bijur..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. C. H. Allen..... | 5 00 | Mrs. Frederick Billings..... | 5 00 |
| Mr. Bernard G. Amend | 25 00 | Mrs. H. B. Bishop | 25 00 |
| Anonymous..... | 1 00 | Messrs. Blair & Co..... | 25 00 |
| Anonymous..... | 2 00 | Mrs. E. W. Bliss | 10 00 |
| Anonymous..... | 3 00 | Mrs. Lansdale Boardman..... | 5 00 |
| Mr. George Arms..... | 5 00 | Miss Rosina C. Boardman..... | 5 00 |
| Mrs. J. S. Auerbach..... | 5 00 | Mr. Frank S. Bond..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. Henry I. Barbey..... | 25 00 | Mr. George T. Bonner | 10 00 |
| Rev. Robert Barbour..... | 5 00 | Mrs. Simon Borg..... | 25 00 |
| Mrs. J. Barnes..... | 5 00 | Messrs. Simon Borg & Co..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. William F. Barthman..... | 5 00 | Mr. Robert Pendleton Bowler. | 10 00 |
| Mrs. John B. Beck..... | 5 00 | Mr. Robert S. Brewster..... | 50 00 |
| Mr. Abner K. Bedell..... | 5 00 | Mr. H. H. Brockway..... | 1 00 |
| Mr. Edward Behr..... | 1 00 | Mrs. Ann D. Brown..... | 50 00 |
| Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell..... | 5 00 | Mrs. Frederick T. Brown..... | 5 00 |
| Messrs. August Belmont & Co | 50 00 | Mrs. William Bryce..... | 50 00 |
| Mrs. Perry Belmont..... | 25 00 | Mrs. Ralph L. Brydres..... | 1 00 |
| Mrs. James H. Benedict..... | 1 00 | Mr. Henry Burden, 2d | 10 00 |
| | | Mr. Willard Parker Butler... | 2 00 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|
| Miss Virginia Butler..... | \$25 00 | Mr. W. S. Gurnee..... | \$50 00 |
| Mrs. George T. Bliss..... | 50 00 | Mr. J. B. Haggin..... | 50 00 |
| Miss Edith Bryce..... | 10 00 | Mr. James D. Hague..... | 5 00 |
| Miss I. M. Cammann..... | 5 00 | Messrs. Hallgarten & Co..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. James C. Carter..... | 50 00 | Messrs. P. Harmony's Nephews | |
| Mr. E. Chamberlin..... | 2 00 | & Co..... | 10 00 |
| Prof. Charles F. Chandler..... | 25 00 | Mrs. Thomas Hastings..... | 5 00 |
| Mr. Matthew Clarkson..... | 25 00 | Mr. Charles Hathaway..... | 25 00 |
| Mrs. Samuel L. Clemens..... | 10 00 | Mrs. Horace J. Hayden..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. C. A. Coffin..... | 50 00 | Messrs. James A. Hearn & Son | 10 00 |
| Messrs. C. F. Coffin & Co..... | 3 00 | Mr. Edgar A. Hellman..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. Samuel M. Cohen..... | 5 00 | Miss Caroline M. Hertzfel..... | 7 00 |
| Mr. Henry C. Conger..... | 5 00 | Mr. J. H. Hewson..... | 15 00 |
| Mr. George L. Connor..... | 10 00 | Mrs. Richard M. Hoe..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. George F. Canfield..... | 50 00 | Miss D. W. Hoffman..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. A. Beekman Cox..... | 10 00 | Mr. F. B. Hoffman..... | 10 00 |
| Mrs. George W. Curtis..... | 10 00 | Mrs. Jefferson Hogan..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. G. Warrington Curtis..... | 10 00 | Mr. H. H. Hollister..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. Warren Curtis..... | 10 00 | Mr. William B. Hornblower..... | 20 00 |
| Messrs. Condert Bros..... | 10 00 | Mr. Winfield S. Hoyt..... | 25 00 |
| Mrs. Marcus Daly..... | 10 00 | Mrs. Edward K. Hubbard..... | 1 00 |
| Messrs. Frederick DeBary & | | Mrs. Thomas H. Hubbard..... | 25 00 |
| Co..... | 25 00 | Mrs. Francis W. S. I. Hurtt..... | 5 00 |
| Mr. E. J. de Coppet..... | 30 00 | Mrs. William Hustace..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. Henry de Coppet..... | 50 00 | Mr. Clarence M. Hyde..... | 50 00 |
| Messrs. Deering, Milliken & | | Mr. R. C. Jackson..... | 3 00 |
| Co..... | 10 00 | Mr. Frederic B. Jennings..... | 25 00 |
| Mr. B. F. DeKlyn..... | 25 00 | Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings..... | 25 00 |
| Mr. Eugene Delano..... | 25 00 | Mr. Morris K. Jesup..... | 50 00 |
| Mr. Warren Delano, Jr..... | 25 00 | Mr. F. Coit Johnson..... | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Richard H. Derby..... | 25 00 | Mr. James G. Johnson..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne..... | 10 00 | Mr. W. Strother Jones..... | 5 00 |
| Mrs. William B. Dick..... | 10 00 | Mr. Henry I. Judson..... | 5 00 |
| Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D..... | 1 00 | "H. G. K."..... | 10 00 |
| Rt. Rev. William C. Doane, | | Mrs. Otto H. Kahn..... | 25 00 |
| D.D..... | 1 00 | Mr. John S. Kennedy..... | 25 00 |
| Mrs. William E. Dodge..... | 10 00 | Messrs. Knauth, Nachod & | |
| Mrs. David Dows..... | 25 00 | Kühne..... | 10 00 |
| Mrs. E. Du Bois..... | 5 00 | Messrs. Leo, Edward and Jo- | |
| Mr. E. P. Dutton..... | 10 00 | seph Kohnstamm..... | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Emma H. Eames..... | 10 00 | Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann | |
| Mr. G. F. Eisenmann..... | 10 00 | & Co..... | 25 00 |
| Mr. William D. Ellis..... | 10 00 | Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier..... | 10 00 |
| Dr. J. H. Emerson..... | 5 00 | Miss Caroline T. Lawrence..... | 3 00 |
| Mr. Richard Evans..... | 1 00 | Mr. Emlen N. Lawrence..... | 25 00 |
| Rev. William Excell..... | 2 00 | Mr. William D. Lent..... | 10 00 |
| Rev. Charles P. Fagnani, D.D. | 5 00 | Mr. Emil Levi..... | 25 00 |
| Mr. H. C. Fahnestock..... | 100 00 | Mrs. W. H. Lewis..... | 1 00 |
| Mr. Charles S. Fairchild..... | 100 00 | Mr. Seaman Lichtenstein..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. Edward R. Finch..... | 1 00 | Mr. Franklin B. Lord..... | 5 00 |
| Mr. Pliny Fisk..... | 25 00 | Mr. William G. Low..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. James B. Ford..... | 50 00 | Mr. Frank Lyman..... | 5 00 |
| Mr. Frederic Gallatin..... | 25 00 | "M. M."..... | 10 00 |
| Mrs. Hervey deBlois Gibson.. | 10 00 | Mr. V. Everit Macy..... | 100 00 |
| Mr. David L. Gluck..... | 2 00 | Mr. Howard Mansfield..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. M. Goldman..... | 10 00 | Mr. Charles W. Maury..... | 10 00 |
| Mrs. Sarah C. Goodhue..... | 10 00 | Mr. Gerson Mayer..... | 5 00 |
| Mrs. J. A. C. Gray..... | 10 00 | Mr. Effingham Maynard..... | 10 00 |
| Miss Alice Green..... | 25 00 | Mr. John J. McCook..... | 25 00 |
| Mrs. Chester Griswold..... | 5 00 | Mr. John A. McKim..... | 50 00 |
| Mr. William C. Gulliver..... | 10 00 | Mr. John S. McLean..... | 10 00 |
| Miss Delia E. Gurnee..... | 10 00 | Mr. Ferris J. Meigs..... | 5 00 |

| | | | |
|---|---------|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Mrs. Ferris J. Meigs | \$10 00 | Mr. Henry R. Seager | \$5 00 |
| Mrs. George Merritt | 10 00 | Mr. A. G. Sedgwick | 10 00 |
| Dr. Alfred Meyer | 5 00 | Mr. George W. Seligman | 10 00 |
| Mr. Edward F. Milliken | 10 00 | Mrs. Isaac Newton Seligman | 25 00 |
| Mr. Charles E. Milmine | 5 00 | Messrs. J. & W. Seligman | |
| Mrs. Edward Mitchell | 10 00 | & Co. | 10 00 |
| Miss Charly Tiffany Mitchell | 2 00 | Mrs. F. G. Shaw | 100 00 |
| Mr. Roland G. Mitchell | 50 00 | Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard | 50 00 |
| Messrs. Moore & Schley | 25 00 | Mr. P. Tecumseh Sherman | 10 00 |
| Mr. W. H. H. Moore | 10 00 | Gen. Daniel E. Sickles | 20 00 |
| Mr. Dean Chase Molleson | 1 00 | Mr. Reinhard Siedenburt | 10 00 |
| Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr. | 150 00 | Mr. Francis Louis Slade | 5 00 |
| Messrs. Muller, Schall & Co. | 25 00 | Mr. Benson B. Sloan | 5 00 |
| Mr. Josiah G. Munro | 25 00 | Mr. Charles S. Smith | 10 00 |
| Mrs. Charles Newkirk | 2 00 | Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, D. D. | 5 00 |
| Mrs. C. S. Nisbet | 1 00 | Mr. James Rufus Smith | 10 00 |
| Mr. Walter G. Oakman | 25 00 | Mrs. William Alexander Smith | 5 00 |
| Miss Teresa B. O'Donohue | 1 00 | Mr. Charles F. Southmayd | 100 00 |
| Mr. Robert C. Ogden | 10 00 | Special | 25 00 |
| Mr. Robert M. Olyphant | 10 00 | Mr. Benjamin Stern | 20 00 |
| Mr. Leonard E. Opdyke | 5 00 | Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson | 25 00 |
| Mr. John Ortgies | 5 00 | Mr. William R. Stewart | 25 00 |
| Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn | 1 00 | Mr. Joseph Stickney | 25 00 |
| Mrs. William Church Osborn | 10 00 | Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes | 25 00 |
| "Cash, P." | 10 00 | Mr. Thomas Thacher | 10 00 |
| Mr. Henry Parish | 20 00 | Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson | 50 00 |
| Miss Susan D. Parish | 25 00 | Mrs. Hugh S. Thompson | 10 00 |
| Mrs. Herbert Parsons | 10 00 | Mrs. Robert M. Thompson | 10 00 |
| Mr. John E. Parsons | 10 00 | Mr. Walter Thompson | 5 00 |
| Mr. George Foster Peabody | 25 00 | Mr. Jonathan Thorne | 10 00 |
| Mrs. Alfred Pell | 50 00 | Miss Phoebe Anna Thorne | 50 00 |
| Miss Josephine Penfold | 25 00 | Mr. Samuel Thorne | 25 00 |
| Mr. George W. Perkins | 20 00 | Messrs. Tiffany & Company | 50 00 |
| Miss Bella Pierce | 1 00 | Mr. J. Kennedy Tod | 25 00 |
| Mr. J. R. Plantan | 20 00 | Mr. Spencer Traak | 20 00 |
| Mr. A. S. Post | 5 00 | Mrs. Merritt Trimble | 10 00 |
| Mrs. R. Burnside Potter | 5 00 | Mrs. Allen Tucker | 10 00 |
| Mr. B. C. Rathbone | 2 00 | Messrs. Unz & Company | 5 00 |
| Hon. George W. Ray | 2 00 | Mrs. Vanderbilt | 100 00 |
| Mr. William A. Read | 25 00 | Mrs. John A. Vanderpoel | 25 00 |
| Mr. H. W. Remington | 2 00 | Mr. Felix M. Warburg | 200 00 |
| Mrs. John L. Riker | 10 00 | Mrs. Charles B. Ward | 25 00 |
| Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr. | 25 00 | Dr. Leonard Weber | 2 00 |
| Mr. John D. Rockefeller | 500 00 | Mr. C. B. Webster | 10 00 |
| Mr. Livingston Roe | 20 00 | Mrs. Harry P. Wertheim | 25 00 |
| Mrs. August Roessler | 1 00 | Mr. Walter Wesendonck | 10 00 |
| Mr. H. H. Rogers | 100 00 | Dr. John McE. Wetmore | 5 00 |
| Mr. W. Emlen Roosevelt | 25 00 | Miss Emily M. Wheeler | 2 00 |
| Mrs. William J. Rotch | 10 00 | Miss May W. White | 20 00 |
| Mr. C. H. Russell | 10 00 | Mr. W. A. White | 25 00 |
| Mr. William H. Sage | 5 00 | Mrs. J. H. Whitehouse | 5 00 |
| Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee | 50 00 | Mr. William C. Whitney | 100 00 |
| Miss Mary Hall Sayre | 5 00 | Mr. William G. Wilcox | 10 00 |
| Miss Susan B. Schenck | 10 00 | Mrs. Edward Willets | 10 00 |
| Mr. William C. Schermerhorn | 10 00 | Mr. and Mrs. George R. Williams | 2 00 |
| Mrs. H. M. Schieffelin | 10 00 | Mrs. Isidor Wormser | 10 00 |
| Mrs. F. A. Schroeder | 5 00 | Mr. George H. Yeaman | 5 00 |
| Rev. Lawrence Henry Schwab | 2 00 | | |
| Miss Emily Schwab | 5 00 | | |
| | | | \$5,474 00 |

*Special Contributions for Placing-out Children for the Year
ending September 30, 1903.*

| | | | |
|------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|------------|
| Anonymous..... | \$200 00 | Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan..... | \$100 00 |
| Mr. Samuel P. Avery..... | 10 00 | Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan..... | 50 00 |
| "B. B."..... | 50 00 | Mrs. John B. Morgan..... | 100 00 |
| Mr. M. C. D. Borden..... | 100 00 | Mrs. William B. Rice..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. William Lanman Bull.... | 50 00 | Mr. Chandler Robbins..... | 100 00 |
| "C."..... | 50 00 | Mrs. Archibald D. Russell.... | 30 00 |
| Miss Ellen G. Cary..... | 50 00 | Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin.. | 15 00 |
| Mrs. James W. Ellsworth..... | 100 00 | Mr. James A. Scrymser..... | 50 00 |
| Mr. James Gayley..... | 500 00 | Mr. Alfred T. White..... | 50 00 |
| Mrs. Joseph Howland..... | 50 00 | Miss Marie Winthrop..... | 50 00 |
| Mr. James J. Higginson..... | 50 00 | | |
| Mr. Samuel Keyser..... | 100 00 | | \$1,865 00 |

*Contributions to the Joint Committee on the Care of Motherless
Infants, received through the State Charities Aid Associa-
tion during the Year ending September 30, 1903.*

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|------------|
| Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D..... | \$5 00 | Mr. John S. Kennedy..... | \$50 00 |
| Mr. Benjamin Walworth Arnold | 25 00 | Mrs. A. C. Kingsland..... | 10 00 |
| Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss.... | 5 00 | Mrs. Hazlett McKim..... | 25 00 |
| Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty..... | 50 00 | Dr. Alfred Meyer..... | 5 00 |
| A Friend..... | 20 00 | Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan..... | 50 00 |
| A Friend..... | 10 00 | Mr. James B. Murray..... | 2 00 |
| Mr. William Bunker..... | 10 00 | Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn.... | 5 00 |
| Mrs. William Bryce..... | 15 00 | Mrs. A. R. E. Pinchot..... | 10 00 |
| "Cash" received through Miss | | Mrs. Henry C. Potter..... | 50 00 |
| Rhett..... | 125 00 | Miss Mary R. Prime..... | 5 00 |
| "Cash" received through Miss | | Mrs. William B. Rice..... | 5 00 |
| Clark..... | 40 00 | Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Sat- | |
| Mrs. James M. Crafts..... | 25 00 | terlee..... | 25 00 |
| Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge..... | 10 00 | "Savings of Carola, Frederick | |
| Mr. William E. Dodge..... | 100 00 | and Gerald"..... | 50 00 |
| Mr. Robert W. de Forest..... | 25 00 | Miss Susan B. Schenk..... | 10 00 |
| Miss Julia L. Delafield..... | 2 00 | Mrs. James A. Scrymser..... | 25 00 |
| Mr. Henry de Vos..... | 5 00 | Miss Julia C. Stevens..... | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild..... | 10 00 | Miss Sarah Steward..... | 5 00 |
| Miss Juliet Greer..... | 2 00 | Mrs. Wilmot Townsend..... | 2 00 |
| Mrs. George Griswold..... | 20 00 | Mr. Alfred T. White..... | 50 00 |
| Mr. James J. Higginson..... | 25 00 | Mrs. M. Orme Wilson..... | 75 00 |
| Mrs. Richard March Hoe..... | 10 00 | Miss Marie Winthrop..... | 50 00 |
| Miss G. L. Hoyt..... | 5 00 | | |
| Mr. Morris K. Jesup..... | 50 00 | | \$1,108 00 |

Other Donations.

The Association desires to express its appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered to its work by many individuals and organizations.

Half rates for agents of the Association, engaged in placing-out work, and for children traveling under their care have been given by the following Railroad Companies:

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company,

The West Shore Railroad Company,

The Erie Railroad Company,

The Delaware and Hudson Company, and

The Long Island Railroad Company.

The New York Eye and Ear Infirmary has been of much assistance through the gratuitous treatment of our children.

The Needlework Guild of America contributed numerous and serviceable articles of clothing for children about to be sent to families.

Donations of clothing to the Agency for Providing Situations for Mothers with Babies and to the Joint Committee on the care of Motherless Infants are acknowledged in detail in the separate reports published by the Agency and the Committee.

The publishers of many newspapers throughout the State have given free insertions of our advertisements for homes for children and situations for women with babies.

*Contributions to Sub-Committee on Providing Situations for
Mothers with Infants from October 1, 1902, to
September 30, 1903.*

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Mrs. Auerbach..... | \$10 00 | Mrs. Wm. G. Davis..... | \$5 00 |
| Mr. Benjamin W. Arnold... | 25 00 | Mr. E. P. Dickie..... | 25 00 |
| Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty..... | 50 00 | Mrs. Wm. E. Dodge, Jr.... | 20 00 |
| Mrs. H. D. Auchincloss.... | 25 00 | Mr. B. F. De Klynn..... | 10 00 |
| Mrs. Cornelius R. Agnew... | 5 00 | Mr. E. J. de Coppet..... | 20 00 |
| Mrs. S. P. Avery..... | 10 00 | Mr. Robert W. de Forest.. | 20 00 |
| Anonymous..... | 3 00 | Dr. J. Haven Emerson.... | 10 00 |
| Anonymous..... | 5 00 | Miss Laura Joy Edwards... | 2 00 |
| A Friend..... | 5 00 | Mrs. John J. Emery..... | 25 00 |
| Mr. John Bigelow..... | 5 00 | Dr. E. P. Foote, Jr..... | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Wm. Allen Butler, Jr. | 5 00 | Mr. John G. Floyd..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. Bauer..... | 5 00 | Mr. H. C. Fahnestock..... | 25 00 |
| Mrs. Benjamin Brewster.... | 25 00 | Mr. Charles S. Fairchild... | 25 00 |
| Mrs. A. E. Breese..... | 10 00 | Mrs. Gitterman..... | 10 00 |
| Mrs. Wm. Bryce..... | 25 00 | Mrs. M. W. Gallaway..... | 10 00 |
| Mrs. Edward Bell..... | 25 00 | Mrs. Herbert L. Griggs.... | 10 00 |
| Mr. E. C. Bogert..... | 25 00 | Mrs. Wm. Preston Griffin.. | 5 00 |
| Miss Bryce..... | 25 00 | Mrs. E. Morgan Grinnell... | 10 00 |
| Mrs. Wm. T. Blodgett.... | 10 00 | Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr.. | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Charles T. Barney.... | 5 00 | Mrs. George Griswold..... | 10 00 |
| Mrs. S. J. Broadwell..... | 2 00 | Mrs. W. Geer..... | 25 00 |
| Miss M. T. Bryce..... | 10 00 | Miss Rebecca Harvey..... | 5 00 |
| Mrs. George Bradish..... | 10 00 | Mr. Ferdinand Hermann... | 5 00 |
| Miss Helen C. Butler..... | 25 00 | Mrs. George W. Hoadley.... | 5 00 |
| Miss Emma Calman..... | 3 00 | Mrs. E. Henry Harriman... | 10 00 |
| Mrs. Charles T. Cook..... | 10 00 | Miss Eleanor Hendricks... | 5 00 |
| Mrs. George Wm. Curtis... | 5 00 | Mrs. A. Fillmore Hyde..... | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Wm. P. Clyde..... | 5 00 | Mrs. August Heckscher.... | 25 00 |
| Mr. George E. Chisolm.... | 10 00 | Mrs. M. L. Harrison..... | 5 00 |
| Mrs. H. L. Center..... | 5 00 | Mr. J. Montgomery Hare.. | 5 00 |
| Mr. F. H. Chappell..... | 5 00 | Mrs. Hamersley..... | 25 00 |
| C..... | 100 00 | Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer.. | 10 00 |
| Cash..... | 1 00 | Mrs. Charles W. Harkness.. | 50 00 |
| Cash..... | 5 00 | Mr. James D. Hague..... | 5 00 |
| Cash..... | 5 00 | Mrs. Horace J. Hayden.... | 5 00 |
| Mrs. George S. Dearborn.. | 5 00 | Mrs. Wm. B. Isham..... | 10 00 |
| Mrs. O. H. Dodge..... | 10 00 | Mr. Wm. E. Iselin..... | 10 00 |
| Mrs. Wm. E. Dodge..... | 20 00 | In Memoriam..... | 25 00 |
| Miss Grace H. Dodge..... | 25 00 | Mrs. Morris K. Jesup..... | 25 00 |
| Mrs. Henry Dormitzer..... | 5 00 | Miss A. B. Jennings..... | 100 00 |
| Mrs. David Dows..... | 25 00 | Mrs. Kingsland..... | 20 00 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|------------------------------|------------|
| Mrs. Kernochan..... | \$10 00 | Miss Schurz..... | \$2 00 |
| Miss Ellen King..... | 10 00 | Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard.... | 50 00 |
| Mrs. George Lewis..... | 25 00 | Mr. James Speyer..... | 25 00 |
| Mrs. I. Ferris Lockwood... | 5 00 | Mrs. D. Du Bois Sahler.... | 5 00 |
| Mr. C. Adolphe Low..... | 10 00 | Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler.. | 10 00 |
| Mr. Wm. C. Lobenstine.... | 10 00 | Mrs. Samuel Sachs..... | 10 00 |
| Mrs. George de Forest Lord | 10 00 | Mrs. A. G. Southack..... | 5 00 |
| Mr. Cyrus J. Lawrence.... | 5 00 | Miss A. H. Schenk..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. Wm. F. Mott..... | 10 00 | Mr. Mason A. Stone..... | 5 00 |
| Mrs. A. Newbold Morris... | 10 00 | Savings of Carola, Frederick | |
| Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan... | 50 00 | and Gerald..... | 50 00 |
| Mr. O. D. Munn..... | 10 00 | Dr. Henry Tuck..... | 5 00 |
| Miss E. V. C. Morris..... | 10 00 | Mrs. Ramsay Turnbull.... | 5 00 |
| Mr. Otto L. Mayer..... | 10 00 | Mrs. Edwin D. Trowbridge. | 5 00 |
| Mrs. John W. Minturn.... | 10 00 | Mrs. Thurston..... | 5 00 |
| Dr. Alfred Meyer..... | 5 00 | Mrs. James Timpson..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. Brander Matthews.... | 10 00 | J. K. T..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. Edward F. Milliken.... | 15 00 | Mrs. Henry Villard..... | 10 00 |
| Mrs. Haslett McKim..... | 25 00 | Mrs. E. H. Van Ingen..... | 10 00 |
| Mrs. Wm. H. McCord..... | 5 00 | Mr. Edgar B. Van Winkle.. | 10 00 |
| Miss Meta Neilson..... | 10 00 | Mrs. John Seely Ward, Jr.. | 15 00 |
| Mrs. Joseph P. Norris.... | 5 00 | Mrs. Isidor Wormser..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. Thomas M. North.... | 5 00 | Mrs. Lewis S. Wolff..... | 10 00 |
| Mrs. Henry Oothout..... | 25 00 | Miss Caroline White..... | 25 00 |
| Dr. H. D. Oppenheimer.... | 5 00 | Mrs. Woerishoffer..... | 25 00 |
| Mrs. Wm. C. Osborn..... | 10 00 | Mrs. F. W. Whitridge.... | 10 00 |
| Mr. Samuel T. Peters..... | 5 00 | Miss Theodora M. Williams. | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Edwin Parsons..... | 10 00 | Miss Josephine Wisner.... | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Charles Phelps..... | 5 00 | Mrs. R. H. Williams..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. Alfred Duane Pell.... | 10 00 | Mr. George G. Williams.... | 10 00 |
| Miss S. E. Pierson..... | 5 00 | Miss E. C. Whitney..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. J. R. Planten..... | 5 00 | Mrs. Wm. Whitney..... | 10 00 |
| S. D. P..... | 25 00 | Dr. John McE. Wetmore... | 5 00 |
| Mr. Wm. A. Read..... | 50 00 | Mrs. J. H. Whitehouse.... | 10 00 |
| Mr. George C. Rand..... | 10 00 | Miss Frances E. White.... | 25 00 |
| Mrs. A. D. Russell..... | 10 00 | Mrs. D. T. Worden..... | 5 00 |
| Mr. Charles T. Root..... | 25 00 | Mr. A. A. Weeks..... | 5 00 |
| Miss Josephine Stevens.... | 10 00 | Mrs. Joseph M. White.... | 25 00 |
| Mr. James M. Speers..... | 10 00 | Mr. F. Meriam Wheeler.... | 10 00 |
| Mrs. Charles E. Sherman... | 20 00 | Mr. C. W. Watson..... | 25 00 |
| Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson. | 25 00 | Mrs. Hamilton Webster.... | 10 00 |
| Mr. Frederic W. Stevens... | 10 00 | Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie.. | 10 00 |
| Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith. | 10 00 | Mrs. M. E. Zimmerman.... | 5 00 |
| Mrs. W. Wheeler Smith.... | 2 00 | | |
| Mrs. Wm. W. Skiddy..... | 5 00 | | |
| Mr. J. H. Schiff..... | 25 00 | | |
| | | | \$2,350 00 |

**REPORT OF TREASURER OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON
PROVIDING SITUATIONS FOR MOTHERS
WITH INFANTS,**

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.

HELEN C. BUTLER, *In account with*

SUB-COMMITTEE ON PROVIDING SITUATIONS FOR MOTHERS WITH INFANTS.

| | |
|---|------------|
| By Balance, October 1, 1902..... | \$664 57 |
| “ Subscriptions and donations received during year..... | 2,350 09 |
| | \$3,014 66 |
| To Salaries of agents..... | \$1,709 96 |
| “ Railroad tickets for women..... | 12 11 |
| “ Clothing for women and children..... | 95 85 |
| “ Food and lodging for women..... | 40 20 |
| “ Car and ferry fares..... | 57 17 |
| “ Express and storage of trunks..... | 12 45 |
| “ Telegraph and telephone service..... | 14 90 |
| “ Wages of office boy..... | 49 00 |
| “ Typewriting..... | 14 43 |
| “ Printing report and appeal..... | 49 00 |
| “ Stationery..... | 72 65 |
| “ Postage..... | 106 09 |
| “ Advertising..... | 2 00 |
| “ Rent of office..... | 400 00 |
| “ Office furniture..... | 11 25 |
| “ Letter-box..... | 3 50 |
| “ 1/2 Bullinger's Guide..... | 3 50 |
| “ Sundries..... | 37 54 |
| Total expenses..... | \$2,691 60 |
| Balance in hands of Treasurer, September 30, 1903..... | 294 25 |
| Balance “ “ “ Agent, September 30, 1903..... | 28 81 |
| | \$3,014 66 |

HELEN C. BUTLER, *Treasurer.*

The above Report of the Treasurer of the Sub-Committee on Providing Situations for Mothers with Infants, for the year ending September 30, 1903, together with the vouchers, has been examined and found to be correct.

GEORGE G. WHEELOCK.

November 16th, 1903.

[illegible]

Appendix B.**CENSUS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES OF NEW YORK CITY, OCTOBER 1, 1903.**

| INSTITUTIONS. | House staff. | Employees. | Officers' families. | Patients or inmates. | Convalescent help. | Unpaid help. | Workhouse help. | Total. |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------|
| Bradford Street Hospital..... | 1 | 6 | .. | 8 | .. | 2 | .. | 12 |
| Bureau of Dependent Adults..... | .. | 49 | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | 49 |
| Bureau of Dependent Children..... | .. | 26 | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | 26 |
| Central Office, Brooklyn..... | .. | 29 | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | 29 |
| Central Office, Manhattan..... | .. | 25 | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | 25 |
| City Hospital..... | 23 | 198 | 6 | 547 | 38 | 6 | .. | 818 |
| Coney Island Hospital..... | Closed for season September 23, 1903. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cumberland Street Hospital..... | .. | { 1 probationer } | 3 | 138 | .. | 19 | .. | 218 |
| General Drug Department..... | .. | 12 | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| Kings County Hospital..... | 16 | { 5 probationers } | 5 | { 64 Phthisical } | .. | 57 | .. | 746 |
| City Lodging House..... | 1 | 16 | .. | 415 | .. | 23 | .. | 130 |
| Metropolitan Hospital..... | 17 | { 4 probationers } | 12 | { 389 Phthisical } | 35 | 15 | .. | 1,071 |
| New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools..... | 4 | 375 | .. | 1,198* | .. | .. | 15 | 1,592 |
| New York City Farm Colony..... | .. | 10 | 1 | 152 | .. | .. | .. | 163 |
| New York City Home for Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn..... | .. | 66 | .. | { 5 State } | .. | .. | .. | 1,354 |
| New York City Home for Aged and Infirm, Manhattan..... | 7 | 183 | 14 | { 17 State } | .. | .. | .. | 2,442 |
| New York City Training School..... | .. | { 19 probationers } | .. | 2,233 | .. | .. | .. | 147 |
| Steamboats..... | .. | 57 | .. | .... | .. | 2 | .. | 59 |
| Storehouse..... | .. | 21 | .. | .... | .. | .. | 27 | 48 |
| Total, Department of Public Charities..... | 69 | 1,764 | 41 | 6,839 | 73 | 124 | 42 | 8,942 |

CENSUS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS, OCTOBER 1, 1903.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-------|----|-------|----|-----|----|--------|
| Central Offices..... | .. | 8 | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Bellevue Hospital..... | 48 | 521 | 6 | 754 | .. | .. | .. | 1,294 |
| Gouverneur Hospital..... | 8 | 25 | .. | 96 | .. | .. | .. | 129 |
| Harlem Hospital..... | 5 | 55 | .. | 45 | .. | .. | .. | 105 |
| Fordham Hospital..... | 4 | 40 | .. | 39 | .. | .. | .. | 83 |
| Total, Department of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals..... | 69 | 730 | 6 | 934 | .. | .. | .. | 1,710 |
| Total for entire City..... | 139 | 2,494 | 47 | 7,773 | 73 | 124 | 42 | 10,626 |

*Infants' Hospital..... 109
 Children's Hospital..... 541
 School for Feeble-minded..... 239
 Custodial Asylum..... 249

1,198

Appendix C.

**LIST OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN AND THE
BRONX RECEIVING PAYMENT FROM THE CITY OF NEW YORK
FOR THE SUPPORT OF DESTITUTE, NEGLECTED OR WAYWARD
CHILDREN (NOT INCLUDING HOSPITALS), WITH THE CENSUS OF
EACH ON OCTOBER 1, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.**

| | Census October 1, 1899. | Census October 1, 1900. | Census October 1, 1901. | Census October 1, 1902. | Census October 1, 1903. |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | |
| Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic.... | 496 | 406 | 383 | 415 | 483 |
| Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul..... | 232 | 225 | 226 | 232 | 225 |
| Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls..... | 350 | 317 | 328 | 198 | 172 |
| Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic | 560 | 485 | 500 | 480 | 545 |
| Missionary Sisters, Third Order of St. Francis..... | 1,209 | 1,116 | 1,101 | 1,051 | 1,022 |
| Mission of the Immaculate Virgin..... | 1,512 | 1,374 | 1,362 | 1,302 | 1,310 |
| New York Catholic Protectory..... | 2,664 | 2,508 | 2,545 | 2,368 | 2,478 |
| St. Agatha's Home..... | 362 | 398 | 386 | 355 | 466 |
| St. Joseph's Asylum..... | 857 | 832 | 833 | 780 | 799 |
| St. James' Home..... | 110 | 110 | 115 | 116 | 121 |
| St. Michael's Home..... | 133 | 159 | 175 | 185 | 183 |
| St. Ann's Home..... | 583 | 525 | 507 | 417 | 348 |
| St. Elizabeth's Industrial School..... | 28 | 35 | 34 | 42 | 62 |
| Institution of Mercy..... | 852 | 824 | 754 | 625 | 677 |
| New York Foundling Hospital..... | 2,046 | 1,955 | 1,939 | 1,913 | 1,951 |
| Total in 15 Catholic Institutions.. | 11,994 | 11,269 | 11,188 | 10,479 | 10,842 |
| (Average number in each Catholic Institution, 1899, 799; 1900, 751; 1901, 746; 1902, 699; 1903, 722.) | | | | | |
| PROTESTANT INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | |
| American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless..... | 142 | 145 | 143 | 111 | 188 |
| Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans..... | 295 | 293 | 294 | 312 | 300 |
| Five Points House of Industry..... | 349 | 334 | 351 | 358 | 290 |
| New York Juvenile Asylum..... | 924 | 802 | 896 | 865 | 823 |
| New York Infant Asylum*..... | 403 | 411 | 344 | 110 | 110 |
| Nursery and Child's Hospital..... | 400 | 400 | 301 | 231 | 307 |
| Children's Fold †..... | 169 | 154 | 165 | 34 | ... |
| Total in 7 Protestant Institutions. | 2,682 | 2,539 | 2,494 | 2,021 | 2,018 |
| (Average number in each Protestant Institution, 1899, 383; 1900, 363; 1901, 356; 1902, 289; 1903, 288.) | | | | | |
| HEBREW INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | |
| Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society..... | 738 | 751 | 834 | 916 | 977 |
| Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.... | 876 | 908 | 922 | 758 | 649 |
| Hebrew Infant Asylum..... | 112 | 160 | 151 | 151 | 148 |
| Total in 3 Hebrew Institutions.... | 1,726 | 1,819 | 1,907 | 1,825 | 1,774 |
| (Average number in each Hebrew Institution, 1899, 575; 1900, 606; 1901, 635; 1902, 608; 1903, 591.) | | | | | |
| Total, all institutions..... | 16,402 | 15,627 | 15,589 | 14,325 | 14,634 |

* Country Branch closed July 1, 1902.

† Closed November, 1902.

Appendix D.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES,

1903.

SHOWING THE COUNTIES INCLUDED IN THE VARIOUS JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

OFFICERS:

| | | |
|---|-------|---|
| ENOCH VINE STODDARD, M. D. | ..... | <i>President</i> |
| STEPHEN SMITH, M. D. | ..... | <i>Vice-President</i> |
| ROBERT W. HEBBERD | ..... | <i>Secretary</i> |
| BYRON M. CHILD | ..... | <i>Superintendent of State and Alien Poor</i> |
| WILLIAM B. BUCK | ..... | <i>Superintendent of Inspection</i> |
| Office of the Board: The Capitol, Albany. | | |
| <i>First Judicial District</i> | .... | WILLIAM R. STEWART, 31 Nassau |
| County of New York. | | St., New York, N. Y. |
| <i>New York County</i> | ..... | Mrs. BEEKMAN DE PEYSTER, 101 West |
| | | Eighty-first St., New York, N. Y. |
| <i>New York County</i> | ..... | MICHAEL J. SCANLAN, 56 Pine St., |
| | | New York, N. Y. |
| <i>New York County</i> | ..... | STEPHEN SMITH, M. D., <i>Vice-President</i> , |
| | | 8 West Ninety-second St., New |
| | | York, N. Y. |
| <i>Second Judicial District</i> | .... | AUGUSTUS FLOYD, Mastic, Suffolk |
| Counties of Richmond, | | Co., N. Y. |
| Suffolk, Nassau, | | |
| Queens, Kings, West- | | |
| chester, Putnam, | | |
| Orange, Rockland | | |
| and Dutchess. | | |
| <i>Kings County</i> | ..... | JOHN NOTMAN, 136 Joralemon St., |
| | | Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| <i>Third Judicial District</i> | .... | SIMON W. ROSENDALE, 57 State St., |
| Counties of Columbia, | | Albany, N. Y. |
| Sullivan, Ulster, | | |
| Greene, Albany, | | |
| Schoharie and Rens- | | |
| selaer. | | |

Fourth Judicial District...NEWTON ALDRICH, Gouverneur,
Counties of Warren, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

Saratoga, Washing-
ton, Essex, Franklin,
St. Lawrence, Clin-
ton, Montgomery,
Hamilton, Fulton
and Schenectady.

Fifth Judicial District...DENNIS MCCARTHY, 217 S. Salina St.,
Counties of Onondaga, Syracuse, N. Y.

Oneida, Oswego, Her-
kimer, Jefferson and
Lewis.

Sixth Judicial District...RALPH W. THOMAS, Colgate Univer-
sity, Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y.

Counties of Otsego, Del-
aware, Madison, Che-
nango, Broome,
Tioga, Chemung,
Tompkins, Cortland
and Schuyler.

Seventh Judicial District...ENOCH VINE STODDARD, M. D., *Presi-*
dent, 62 State St., Rochester, N. Y.

Counties of Livingston,
Wayne, Seneca,
Yates, Ontario, Steu-
ben, Monroe and
Cayuga.

Eighth Judicial District...WILLIAM H. GRATWICK, 877 Ellicott
Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

Counties of Erie, Chau-
tauqua, Cattaraugus,
Orleans, Niagara,
Genesee, Allegany
and Wyoming.

Appendix E.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY DURING THE YEAR.

Relating to Children—Books, Pamphlets, etc.

- Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children of the Lower Grades. Walter E. Gernard. 1894.
 Care of Deserted Infants. Benjamin J. Crew. Philadelphia. 1882.
 Children of a Day. Martin W. Barr, M.D. 1895.
 Mentally Deficient Children. G. E. Shuttleworth, B. A., M.D. 1900.
 Homes of Homeless Children. William P. Letchworth. 1903.

Reports.

- Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario, Canada. 1902.
 Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen. New York. 1902.
 Bulletin de la Societe des Creches. Published quarterly. 1902.
 Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1902.
 Massachusetts Infant Asylum, Brookline, Mass. 1903.
 Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. New York. 1903.
 Children's Aid Society. Brooklyn, N. Y. 1902.
 Children's Aid Society, Philadelphia, Penn. 1902.
 Children's Aid Society, New York. 1903.
 Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Iroquois, N. Y. 1903.
 Buffalo Orphan Asylum, Buffalo, N. Y. 1902.
 Children's Institutions Department. Boston, Mass. 1902 and 1903.
 Children's Friend Society, Boston, Mass. 1902.
 Children's Aid Society, Boston, Mass., 1902.
 Friendly Aid Society. New York. 1901.
 Daisy Field Home for Crippled Children. Englewood, N. J. 1902.
 State Children's Council. South Australia. 1902.
 Training School for Feeble-Minded Children. Elwyn, Penn. 1900.
 Trade Schools for Girls. New York. 1902.
 Kindergarten Association. New York. 1901.
 Bryson Day Nursery. New York. 1902.
 Board of Children's Guardians. New Jersey. 1902.
 Berkshire Industrial Farm. New York. 1902.
 Normal and Agricultural Institute. Hampton, Va., 1902.

Relating to Hospitals—Books, Articles, etc.

- How to Care for the Insane. William D. Granger, M.D. 1898.
 Past, Present and Prospective Treatment of Insanity in the State of New York. Peter M. Wise, M.D. 1898.
 Colonies for Epileptics. Frederick Peterson, M.D. 1900.
 A Visit to the Newest Psychopathic Hospital. Frederick Peterson, M.D. 1900.

- The Construction of a Hospital. Peter M. Wise, M.D. 1898.
 The Insane in General Hospitals. J. M. Mosher, M.D. 1900.
 State Care of the Insane. Frank C. Hoyt, M.D. 1899.
 An Epileptic Colony. Report of State Board of Charities. New York, 1893.
 Custodial Care of Adult Imbeciles. Dr. William B. Fish and Dr. George H. Knight. 1891.
 History of the Treatment of the Feeble-Minded. Walter E. Fernald, M.D. 1893.
 Special Schools for Special Children. Samuel J. Fort, M.D. 1900.
 Care of the Feeble-Minded. Discussion at the 16th Conference of Charities and Correction. San Francisco. 1889.
 Moral Imbecile. I. N. Kerlin, M.D. 1890.
 The How, The Why and The Wherefore of the Training of Feeble-Minded Children. Martin W. Barr. 1899.
 Epileptics. William Pryor Letchworth, New York. 1901.
 Some of the Problems of the Alienist. Frederick Peterson, M.D., New York. 1899.
 Typhoid Fever from Sources other than Water-Supply. M. A. Veeder, M.D. 1902.
 An Outline of Ventilation and Warming. William J. Baldwin. 1899.

Reports.

- Report of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, N. Y. 1902.
 Society of the New York Hospital, New York. 1902.
 Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, R. I. 1902.
 Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn. 1902.
 Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass. 1903.
 Boston City Hospital, Boston, Mass. 1903.
 New York Training School for Nurses, New York. 1902.
 Instructive District Nursing Association, Boston, Mass. 1903.
 Syracuse Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse, N. Y. 1903.
 State Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children. Tarrytown, N. Y. 1902.
 Rome State Custodial Asylum, N. Y. 1903.
 Elmira State Reformatory, Elmira, N. Y. 1902.
 Manhattan State Hospital, N. Y. 1902.
 State Board of Insanity, Mass. 1899-1902.
 Long Island State Hospital, N. Y. 1902.
 Willard State Hospital, N. Y. 1902.
 Institution for the Blind, N. Y. 1902.
 Butler Hospital for the Insane, Providence, R. I. 1900.
 State Village for Epileptics, Somerville, N. J. 1902.
 Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Dixmont, Penn. 1902.
 Northampton Insane Hospital, Mass. 1902.
 New Mexico Insane Asylum, E. Las Vegas. 1902.
 Upper Peninsula Hospital for Insane, New Berry, Mich. 1902.
 East Kentucky Asylum for the Insane, Lexington, Ky. 1902.
 Central Kentucky Asylum for the Insane, Lakeland, Ky. 1902.
 National Association for the Study of Epilepsy. 1900.
 Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane, Jacksonville, Ill. 1902.
 Craig Colony for Epileptics, N. Y. 1902.
 Matteawan State Hospital, N. Y. 1900.
 Association for the Employment of Epileptics, London, Eng. 1893.

Miscellaneous Books, Articles, etc.

- Reminiscences of a Workhouse Medical Officer, Prof. Thorold Rogers, London. 1889.
 The Progress of Twenty Years, William Rhinelander Stewart, Albany, N. Y. 1902.
 The Duty of the State to the Dependent and Erring, William Rhinelander Stewart, Albany, N. Y. 1898.
 State Supervision of Charities and Correction, Reprint from National Conference of Charities and Correction. 1902.
 Health and Sanitation of the Immigrant Jewish Population of New York, Maurice Fishberg, Ph.D. 1902.
 Thoughts on Some Social Questions Past and Present, Miss Louisa Twining, London, Eng. 1903.

Reports.

- United Hebrew Charities, New York. 1903.
 Charity Organization Society, Baltimore, Md. 1902.
 Charity Organization Society, Buffalo, N. Y. 1902.
 Charity Organization Society, Hartford, Conn. 1902.
 Charity Organization Society, New York. 1902.
 Associated Charities of Boston, Boston, Mass. 1902.
 Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, New York. 1902.
 Women's Prison Association, New York. 1902.
 Isabella Heimath, New York. 1902.
 State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark, N. Y. 1902.
 Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion, N. Y. 1902.
 New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford, N. Y. 1902.
 House of Refuge for Women, Hudson, N. Y. 1902.
 Pauper Institutions Trustees, Boston, Mass. 1903.
 State Board of Charities, Conn. 1902.
 Quarterly Record of New York City. 1902.
 Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, Albany, N. Y. 1903.
 Nebraska Conference of Charities and Correction, Lincoln, Neb. 1903.
 Michigan State Conference of Charities and Correction. 1902.
 Ohio Bulletin of Charities and Correction. 1902.
 Rhode Island State Board of Charities and Correction. 1902.
 State Board of Charities of Indiana. 1902.
 State Board of Charity of Massachusetts. 1902.

Appendix F.**CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF STATE CHARITIES AID
ASSOCIATION.**

We, the undersigned, being of full age and citizens and residents of the State of New York, do hereby associate ourselves together to form an incorporation under the provisions of Chapter 319 of the Session Laws of New York of the year 1848, and of the Acts amendatory of the same.

We do further certify that the name or title by which the Society is to be known in law is the "State Charities Aid Association"; that its principal place of business is in the City of New York; that its particular business and objects are:

(1.) To aid and promote the improvement of the mental, moral, and physical condition of the inmates of all public charitable institutions in the State, and in particular of State Institutions, County Poor-houses and City Almshouses;

(2.) To aid directly, or through its local committees, in the care of destitute adults and destitute, neglected and other children needing care, by placing them in families and by exercising an oversight over those who have been placed in families; and by such other methods as from time to time may seem to be desirable;*

(3.) To induce the adoption by the community at large of such measures in the organization and administration of both public and private charity as may develop the self-respect and increase the power of self-support of the poorer classes in society;

That the number of its trustees, directors, or managers, is fifteen, and that their names for the first year of the Society's existence are Louisa Lee Schuyler, Howard Potter, Gertrude S. Rice, Theodore W. Dwight, Laura d'Orémieulx, James Gallatin, Florence Bayard Lockwood, D. Willis James, Elizabeth C. Hobson, John Crosby Brown, Sophie E. Minton, Henry E. Howland, Sarah T. Sands, John A. McKim, Joseph H. Choate.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands, this 22d day of December, 1880.

LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER,
HOWARD POTTER,
GERTRUDE S. RICE,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
LAURA D'ORÉMIEULX,
JAMES GALLATIN,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,

FLORENCE BAYARD LOCKWOOD,
D. WILLIS JAMES,
ELIZABETH C. HOBSON,
SOPHIE E. MINTON,
HENRY E. HOWLAND,
SARAH T. SANDS,
J. A. MCKIM,

JOSEPH A. CHOATE.

* (2.) Added by supplementary certificate, adopted by the Association January 8, 1900, approved by the State Board of Charities, January 30, 1900, approved by a Justice of the Supreme Court, February 9, 1900, and duly filed as required by law.

Appendix G.

RIGHT OF ENTRANCE LAW—STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.

General—All Counties—Laws of New York.

CHAP. 546, LAWS OF 1896.

AN ACT relating to state charities, constituting chapter twenty-six of the general laws.

BECAME a law May 12, 1896, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

CHAPTER XXVI. OF THE GENERAL LAWS.

STATE CHARITIES LAW.

ARTICLE II.

State Charities Aid Association.

Section 30. Visits by the state charities aid association.

31. Duties of officers in charge of institutions; enforcement of orders.

32. Annual reports.

SECTION 30. Visits by the state charities aid association.—Any justice of the supreme court, on written application of the state charities aid association, through its president or other officer designated by its board of managers, may grant to such persons as may be named in such application, orders to enable such persons, or any of them, as visitors of such association to visit, inspect and examine, in behalf of such association any of the public charitable institutions and state hospitals for the insane owned by the state, and the county, town and city poor-houses and alms-houses within the state. The persons so appointed to visit, inspect and examine such institutions shall reside in the counties from which such institutions receive their inmates, and such appointments shall be made by a justice of

the supreme court of the judicial district in which such visitors reside. Each order shall specify the institution to be visited, inspected and examined, and the name of each person by whom such visitation, inspection and examination shall be made, and shall be in force for one year from the date on which it shall have been granted, unless sooner revoked.

§ 31. Duties of officers in charge of institutions; enforcement of orders.—All persons in charge of any such institution shall admit each person named in any such order into every part of such institution, and render such person every possible facility to enable him to make in a thorough manner such visits, inspection and examination, which are hereby declared to be for a public purpose, and to be made with a view to public benefit. Obedience to the orders herein authorized shall be enforced in the same manner as obedience is enforced to an order or mandate by a court of record.

§ 32. Annual reports.—Such association shall make an annual report to the state board of charities upon matters relating to the institutions subject to the visitation of such board; and to the state commission in lunacy upon matters relating to the institutions subject to the inspection and control of such commission. Such reports shall be made on or before the first day of November for each preceding fiscal year.

General—All Counties—Laws of New York.

CHAP. 225, LAWS OF 1896.

AN ACT in relation to the poor, constituting chapter twenty-seven of the general laws.

BECAME a law April 8, 1896, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

CHAPTER XXVII. OF THE GENERAL LAWS.

THE POOR LAW.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 121. Visits by the state charities aid association.—Any justice of the supreme court, on written application of the state

**...the
...mail
...year
...sooner**

I will admit
 that I am not such
 a state agency to
 resist inspection
 and for a public
 agent. Obedience
 is in the same
 mandate of a court

to the state
houses sub-
on or before
year.

Appendix H.

BY - LAWS

OF THE

STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.

Adopted May 11, 1872.

Amended December 13, 1900.

I.

TITLE AND SCOPE.

The name of this Society is the STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION. Its field of action comprises the State of New York (*Incorporated under the General Act, December 22, 1880. Supplementary certificate filed, February, 1900, pursuant to Chapter 559, Laws of 1895*).

II.

OBJECTS.

The objects of the Association are:

1. The improvement of the mental, moral and physical condition of the inmates of all public charitable institutions in the State of New York; and especially of those in State institutions, County Poorhouses and City Almshouses.

2. To induce the adoption, by the community at large, of such measures in the organization and administration of both public and private charity as may develop the self-respect and increase the power of self-support of the poorer classes of society.

3. To aid directly, or through its local Committees, in the care of destitute adults; and destitute, neglected and other children needing care, by placing them in families, and by exercising an oversight over those who have been placed in families, and by such other methods as from time to time may seem to be desirable.

To these ends the Association, an unofficial, volunteer organization, composed of citizens who desire to secure for their public institutions of charity the best possible administration, shall, as far as may be thought practicable, aid and co-operate with the official State Boards of Charity and Lunacy, and shall report to them annually. (*Chapter 546, Laws of 1896.*)

The policy of the Association, and of its branches, shall be determined without reference to questions of religious belief,

officer designated by the Board, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 546 of the Laws of 1896, whereby a legal right of entrance to the institutions they visit is provided for the Visitors of the Association.

The Board of Managers shall have power, by a two-thirds vote of its members, to remove from the Association, for such cause as it may deem sufficient, other than non-attendance at meetings, any member of the Association.

The Board shall hold monthly meetings from October until May inclusive, and oftener if desirable. Seven members shall constitute a quorum, but no action shall be taken except by an affirmative vote of at least five members.

The annual reports of the Association to the State Board of Charities and to the State Commission in Lunacy shall be prepared by the Board of Managers and submitted to the Association at the Annual Meeting.

Members of the Board of Managers shall be *ex-officio* members of all Standing Committees.

VI.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and a Librarian. They, excepting the Secretary, shall be elected annually, from the incoming Board of Managers at the first meeting of the Board, by a majority vote, by ballot, of members present at such meeting. Any vacancy occurring during the year shall be filled by the Board of Managers, from the Board, two weeks' notice of such proposed election having been given to all members by the Secretary. The Secretary shall be appointed and may be removed by the Board of Managers.

All officers shall hold office until their successors are elected or appointed.

VII.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and of the Board of Managers, or appoint a presiding officer from among those members present; and shall call special meetings of the Association or the Board at discretion, or upon the written request of five members of the Board.

The President shall appoint the chairmen and members of the Standing Committees from the members of the Central Association, annually, just after the Annual Meeting, and shall have power to add additional members to said Committees at any

V.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The governing body of the Association shall consist of a Board of Managers of twenty-one members.

One third of these, or seven members of the Board, shall be elected annually, at the annual meeting, to serve for a term of three years, by a majority vote, by ballot, of members of the Association present and entitled to vote.

At the first annual meeting of the Association held after these By-Laws shall have been adopted, one-third of the members of the Board shall be elected for a term of one year, one-third for a term of two years, and one-third for a term of three years. At the expiration of their respective terms of office, their successors shall be elected for the full term of three years.

Any vacancy occurring in the Board, otherwise than by expiration of term, shall be filled by the Board of Managers, for the unexpired term, from members of the Central Association, at any regular or special meeting of the Board, two weeks' notice of such vacancy and proposed election having been given to all members of the Board by the Secretary.

The President and the Secretary of the Association shall be *ex officio* Chairman and Secretary of the Board of Managers.

The Board shall make its own By-Laws and may employ such clerical and other assistance as it may deem advisable.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Managers to define and adopt such course of action as may best promote the objects of the Association, and to devise ways and means for increasing the efficacy of the Association.

The Board of Managers shall have full power to direct and control the affairs and funds of the Association, and shall be responsible for its good government.

Nothing shall be published in the name of the Association without the consent of the Board of Managers.

Legislation proposed in the name of the Association must emanate from or receive the approval of the Board of Managers.

County and City Visiting Committees, upon their organization, shall receive their appointment from the Board of Managers, and shall have power to add to their number. Visitors of the Association to State Charitable Institutions and to State Hospitals for the Insane, shall receive their appointment from the Board of Managers, or may be appointed by the President of the Association upon authorization of the Board.

Written application to the Justices of the Supreme Court for the legal appointment of Visitors of the Association to county, town and State institutions, shall be made by the Board of Managers, through the President of the Association, or other

officer designated by the Board, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 546 of the Laws of 1896, whereby a legal right of entrance to the institutions they visit is provided for the Visitors of the Association.

The Board of Managers shall have power, by a two-thirds vote of its members, to remove from the Association, for such cause as it may deem sufficient, other than non-attendance at meetings, any member of the Association.

The Board shall hold monthly meetings from October until May inclusive, and oftener if desirable. Seven members shall constitute a quorum, but no action shall be taken except by an affirmative vote of at least five members.

The annual reports of the Association to the State Board of Charities and to the State Commission in Lunacy shall be prepared by the Board of Managers and submitted to the Association at the Annual Meeting.

Members of the Board of Managers shall be *ex-officio* members of all Standing Committees.

VI.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and a Librarian. They, excepting the Secretary, shall be elected annually, from the incoming Board of Managers at the first meeting of the Board, by a majority vote, by ballot, of members present at such meeting. Any vacancy occurring during the year shall be filled by the Board of Managers, from the Board, two weeks' notice of such proposed election having been given to all members by the Secretary. The Secretary shall be appointed and may be removed by the Board of Managers.

All officers shall hold office until their successors are elected or appointed.

VII.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and of the Board of Managers, or appoint a presiding officer from among those members present; and shall call special meetings of the Association or the Board at discretion, or upon the written request of five members of the Board.

The President shall appoint the chairmen and members of the Standing Committees from the members of the Central Association, annually, just after the Annual Meeting, and shall have power to add additional members to said Committees at any

time. If practicable, the chairmen of Standing Committees shall be selected from members of the Board. Special Committees shall be appointed by the President.

The President shall, once every year, appoint an Auditing Committee to examine and report upon the accounts of the Association. This Committee shall consist of two members of the Association, not members of the Board of Managers.

The President shall appoint, prior to the Annual Meeting, a Committee to nominate the Board of Managers for the ensuing year. The members of the Nominating Committee shall not be members of the Board of Managers.

The Vice-Presidents shall, in the absence of the President, and in the order of their election, perform all the ordinary duties of the President.

VIII.

TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall have charge of the funds of the Association, shall keep a regular account thereof, and shall make written monthly reports and an annual report to the Board of Managers.

The Treasurer shall keep a separate account and make a separate annual report of the "Rosalie Butler Fund" (*Resolutions adopted by the Association, January 6, 1899*).

Bills of less amount than fifty dollars may be paid by the Treasurer when approved by the President and the Secretary. Bills of more than fifty dollars must be approved by the Board of Managers. Rent and salaries shall be paid by the Treasurer by order of the Board. Requisitions upon the Treasurer by the Secretary, for money for current office expenses, and for traveling expenses, must be countersigned by a member of the Board.

The Treasurer is not authorized to receive money, for the purposes of this Society, from State, County, Town or Municipal authorities.

IX.

SECRETARY.

The Secretary shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Association, responsible for the management of its affairs under such general rules and orders as shall be adopted by resolution of the Board of Managers.

The Secretary shall keep himself informed of all legislation affecting the charitable interests of the State, and shall devise methods for strengthening and developing the work of the Association.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary, by correspondence and visitation, to organize Visiting Committees, auxiliary to the Association, for every county, town and city poorhouse and almshouse within the State of New York, and also to select Visitors for the State charitable institutions, and to maintain such relations with them as shall best promote the objects of the Association. These Committees and Visitors shall receive their appointment from the Board of Managers.

The Secretary shall keep minutes of the proceedings of all the meetings of the Association and of the Board of Managers, shall give notice of these meetings, shall receive and file the reports of the different Committees, and keep any accounts and records of the Association that may be required.

The Secretary shall make a written monthly report to the Board of Managers, including a statement of office and traveling expenditures.

X.

LIBRARIAN.

It shall be the duty of the Librarian:

1. To collect, by means of donations to the Association, such books and pamphlets as may, in the judgment of the Librarian, contain valuable information upon subjects connected with the objects and work of the Association, and to make a catalogue of the same.

2. To adopt a system by which these books and pamphlets may be available to all members and visitors of the Association, as freely as may be consistent with a due regard for the preservation of the books.

3. To make written reports, from time to time, of donations and loans to the Library, at the regular meetings of the Board of Managers. The Librarian shall, before the regular meetings of the Standing Committees, send to the Secretary of each Committee, to be laid before the Committee, a list of books, pamphlets, or drawings, given or loaned since the previous meeting, which may have reference to the work of the Committee.

4. The Librarian shall endeavor to obtain through exchanges, the publications of other societies or organizations which relate to the objects and interests of the Association.

XI.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

There shall be five Standing Committees, as follows:

- a. Committee on Children.
- b. Committee on Hospitals.

- c. Committee on the Insane.
- d. Committee on Pauper-Delinquents.
- e. Committee on Finance.

Each Committee shall make its own by-laws.

All plans of work originated by Standing Committees, must be submitted to and receive the approval of the Board before being put into operation by the Committees.

Estimates for expenditures by Standing Committees, other than for petty expenses, must be approved by the Board of Managers.

Manuscript designed for publication must receive the approval of the Standing Committee from which it emanates before being submitted to the Board of Managers.

The Committees shall make written monthly and annual reports of their work at the regular meetings of the Board of Managers.

XII.

COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Children:

1. To keep itself informed of the number, condition, education and disposition of the dependent children of the State of New York; and of the results of existing methods of caring for them.

2. To urge the importance and adoption of such measures in the care and training of these children as shall, as speedily as possible, restore them to the normal life of the community. To this end the Committee shall present to the public the advantages of family life for children as compared with institutional life.

XIII.

COMMITTEE ON HOSPITALS.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Hospitals:

1. To keep itself informed of the number and condition of the sick, blind, deaf and dumb, epileptic, idiotic and aged dependents in the public charitable institutions of the State of New York, and to urge the adoption of such measures as are best fitted to restore their health, alleviate their sufferings and secure their humane care.

2. To collect and impart information in regard to the most approved plans for the construction, ventilation and disinfection of hospitals and hospital wards and annexes of poorhouses and almshouses, and for their administration; and to prepare plans for the organization of their kitchen, linen, laundry, nursing and supply departments.

3. To keep itself informed of the organization and management of the dispensary and ambulance service, and to suggest and advocate any modification thereof that may seem desirable.

XIV.

COMMITTEE ON THE INSANE.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on the Insane:

1. To keep itself informed of the number and condition of all dependent insane persons in the State of New York.
2. To devise means for alleviating the mental and physical sufferings, and for contributing to the comfort and welfare of those afflicted persons.
3. To obtain for them, in State hospitals, medical treatment by skilled alienists, trained nurses and a high grade of attendants; as also to secure for them the highest standard of curative treatment known to the medical profession.
4. To inaugurate and maintain, for convalescents leaving hospital, who may be friendless, a system of "after-cure," whereby they may be strengthened in health, protected and cared for, until able to support themselves.
5. The Committee shall advocate, for the benefit of all classes of patients, the system of *State care* in State hospitals for the dependent insane, as opposed to the system of *county care* in county poorhouses and county asylums.

XV.

COMMITTEE ON PAUPER-DELINQUENTS.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Pauper-Delinquents:

1. To keep itself informed of the number of pauper-delinquent men and women in the poorhouses, almshouses and workhouses of the State of New York, and the character and value of the labor performed by them; and the Committee shall advocate proper measures for the reformatory treatment of all persons of this class.
2. The Committee shall endeavor to have the laws for the arrest and commitment of vagrants enforced, shall advocate measures obliging all able-bodied paupers and delinquents to work, and shall promote all efforts which tend to abolish beggary and vagrancy.
3. The Committee shall endeavor to bring about the abolition or reformation of the system of public out-door relief.

XVI.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Finance to obtain the requisite funds for carrying on the purposes and work of the Association, and to deposit the same with the Treasurer. The Committee shall keep a record of all subscriptions and donations, with the names of subscribers and donors, for publication in the Annual Report of the Association.

XVII.

COUNTY AND CITY VISITING COMMITTEES.

There shall be a County Visiting Committee for each County of the State (except for the counties comprising New York City) and City Visiting Committees for New York City, and for such other cities as may seem to the Board of Managers desirable whose duty shall be to visit, inspect and examine, on behalf of the Association, all town, county and city almshouses and poor-houses, which may be situated in their respective counties or cities. These Committees shall co-operate, as far as may be practicable, with the local authorities in endeavoring to secure the objects of the Association.

Visiting Committees shall correspond with and shall make monthly and annual reports to the Secretary of the Association. They shall work under the control and by the direction of the Board of Managers..

XVIII.

VISITORS TO STATE INSTITUTIONS.

There shall be Visitors of the Association for all charitable institutions owned by the State, in the State of New York, including State hospitals for the insane, whose duty it shall be to visit, inspect and examine, on behalf of the Association, the institutions to which they are assigned; and to co-operate, as far as may be practicable, with the Managers and Superintendents in promoting the welfare of the inmates of these institutions. Visitors shall correspond with and shall make monthly and annual reports to the Secretary of the Association. They shall work under the control and by the direction of the Board of Managers.

XIX.

REPORTS.

The Association shall make an annual report of the results of its visits and inspections to the State Board of Charities,

upon matters relating to the institutions subject to the visitation of the Board; and an annual report to the State Commission in Lunacy upon matters relating to the institutions subject to inspection or control by the Commission.

These reports shall be made on or before the first day of November for each preceding fiscal year.

The report to the State Board of Charities shall include the Treasurer's report. (*Chapter 546, Laws of New York, 1896.*)

XX.

MEETINGS.

The Annual Meeting of the Association shall be held on the last Tuesday of October, in the City of New York, or at such other time and place as may be determined by the Board of Managers. Two weeks' notice of this meeting shall be given to all members of the Association.

When Special Meetings are called the notice shall state the object of the meeting.

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Association.

XXI.

LEGAL STATUS OF ASSOCIATION AND BY-LAWS.

The By-laws of the Board of Managers and of the Association must be in accordance with the Membership Corporations Law, Chapter 559, Laws of 1895, and of the Acts amendatory of the same; and with the Certificate of Incorporation of the State Charities Aid Association, of date December 22, 1880; and of the supplementary certificate filed February, 1900; also in accordance with Chapter 546 of the Laws of 1896, State of New York.

Recognition of the Association in the organic law of the State, as comprised in the reference to "other visitation and inspection now authorized by law" will be found in Section 13, Article VIII. of the Revised Constitution of the State of New York, adopted November 6, 1894.

XXII.

AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS.

These By-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of members present at any meeting of the Board of Managers, intention to move the proposed amendment having been sent to the Secretary three weeks previous to the meeting. The Secretary shall send to each member of the Board of Managers two weeks'

notice of this meeting, with a copy of such proposed amendment. To constitute a quorum at this meeting not less than nine members must be present.

XXIII.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The following shall be the Order of Business at the Annual Meeting of the Association:

1. Minutes of the preceding Annual Meeting read by the Secretary.

2. Annual Report of the Board of Managers to the State Board of Charities, which shall include the Annual Report of the Treasurer.

3. Annual Report of the Board of Managers to the State Commission in Lunacy.

4. Report of Nominating Committee.

5. Election of one-third, or seven members, of the Board of Managers.

6. Miscellaneous business.

This Order of Business may be altered at the discretion of the presiding officer.





3 9015 03939 8279

PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

State Charities Aid Association

To be obtained at the office of the Association.—Annual reports and publications for which no price is stated are furnished gratuitously.

- No. 1. Report of the Committee on Hospitals upon a Training School for Nurses to be attached to Bellevue Hospital, 1872. Price, 15 cents.
- No. 2, 3, 7, 10, 14, 17, 19, 23, 28, 30, 35, 39, 40, 45, 47, 49, 50, 51, 54, 56, 57, 60, 64, 66, 68, 70, 74, 77, 79, 83 and 85 (1873-1913) are the successive Annual Reports of the Association to the State Board of Charities. Nos. 6, 7, 10, 14, 17, 19, 23, 28 and 47 out of print.
- No. 4. Questions relating to Poor-houses, Hospitals and Insane Asylums, prepared for the use of Visiting Committees, by John Ordronaux, M. D., 1874. (*Out of Print.*)
- No. 4. Report of the Special Committee appointed to take active measures in regard to the erection of a new Bellevue Hospital, 1874. Price, 10 cents.
- No. 6. First Annual Report of the Committee on Children, 1874. (*Out of Print.*)
- No. 8. Homes of the London Poor, by Miss Octavia Hill, 1875.
- No. 9. Suggestions for the use of Committees on Children, 1875. (*Out of Print.*)
- No. 11. A Century of Nursing, with Hints towards the Organization of a Training School, by a member of the Hospital Committee, 1876. (*Out of Print.*)
- No. 12. Handbook for Visitors to the Poor-houses, edited by a Special Committee, Frederick Law Olmsted, Chairman, 1877. Third edition, revised and corrected, 1886. (*Out of Print, see Pub. No. 70.*)
- No. 13. Handbook for Hospital Visitors, 1877. (*Out of Print, see Pub. No. 39.*)
- No. 15. Report upon Loan Systems, 1878. Price, 15 cents.
- No. 16. The Sanitary Rights of Dwellers in Tenement Houses in New York and Brooklyn. (Handbook for the use of Visitors to the Poor.) 1878. (*Out of Print.*)
- No. 18. Importance of Uniting Individual and Associated Volunteer Effort in behalf of the Poor, by Miss Schuyler, 1879. Price, 15 cents.
- No. 20. Catalogue of Library of the State Charities Aid Association, January, 1880. (See 44.)
- No. 21. Hospital Laundries, for the use of Local Visiting Committees, 1880. (*Out of Print.*)
- No. 22. Suggestions for the use of Visitors to the Insane, being a brief essay on the Care and Cure of Insane Patients, 1880. Price, 20 cents.
- No. 24. Address of the State Charities Aid Association to its Local Visiting Committees, August, 1880. Price, 10 cents.
- No. 25. Argument of Mr. Joseph H. Choate before the Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations, in behalf of the State Charities Aid Association, March, 1881. Also a Note to the Commissioner of Charities for the Second Judicial District by the Hon. John Jay, May, 1881. (*Out of Print.*)
- No. 26. Final Report of the Special Committee in charge of the Hall of the State Charities Aid Association, June, 1881. (*Out of Print.*)
- No. 27. Report on Conference of Members of the State Charities Aid Association, of December, 1880; November, 1881. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 28. Papers read at the Conference called by the Standing Committee on the Elevation of the Poor in their Homes, March, 1882. Price, 15 cents.
- No. 31. Additions to Library since January 1, 1880. May, 1880. (See 44.)

